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Nottinghamshire Manuscripts

Nottinghamshire

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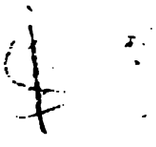

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IN THE POSSESSION

OF

MR. JAMES WARD,

NOTTINGHAM.

Illustrated with Portraits and Facsimiles of Original Letters, Documents, and Autographs.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED

BY

JOHN T. GODFREY,

Author of "The History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton, Notts.;" "Notes on the Churches of Nottinghamshire, Hundred of Rushcliffe;" etc., etc.

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Preface.

THE Nottinghamshire Manuscripts in the possession of Mr. James Ward, of Nottingham, are of more than local interest. Of the ninety-four documents, letters, and poems, selected for publication, several of the more interesting are from the collection of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., F.R.S., the noted bibliophile. The general character of the collection having been indicated in the prospectus to this book, it is unnecessary here to refer to it at any length. The object of printing the collection is not so much to show what a private collector can do in acquiring such documents, but rather to place them on permanent record before they are destroyed or dispersed, and to induce other private collectors to do the like for the benefit of those to whom such documents may be of interest.

In November, 1899, the First Lord of the Treasury appointed a "Local Records Committee," with the Bishop of London as chairman, to inquire into, and report upon, the arrangements existing in all parts of the United Kingdom for the collection and safety of records of local history and interest. The Committee issued to leading church dignitaries, county and borough officials, historical societies, and experts, all over the United Kingdom, schedules of questions with a view to collecting information. Consideration was given as to the desirability of establishing

throughout the country local offices, under public control, for the preservation of local records, and also as to whether inducements could not be offered to owners of documents of antiquarian value to lend them to such offices. So far as the present collection is concerned, if any of its contents may be considered to come within the scope of the inquiry, the object of the Committee was anticipated, inasmuch as the prospectus of this book was issued prior to the appointment of the Committee.

For several years the Royal Historical Commissioners have been engaged in examining, and printing, the documents preserved in the muniment rooms of the nobility and gentry of this country, and several volumes dealing with such collections in Nottinghamshire have been published. But this is the first time a private collection has been made available to the public in the present form, and, so far as can be ascertained, it is believed that the inception and execution of this volume is unique. This has only been rendered possible by the facilities now available for reproducing, at a reasonable cost, the facsimiles and portraits with which this volume is illustrated.

The transcripts here given, with their several errors and imperfections, may be fully relied upon, the proofs having been carefully collated, in each instance, with the originals.

The assistance rendered by the Rev. Atwell M. Y. Baylay, M.A., and the Rev. Walter Howard Frere, M.A., authorities in such matters, with regard to the notes on the Gradual of York is acknowledged on pages 3 and 140. These gentlemen consider this manuscript of so much importance that steps are being taken to publish a critical and illustrated account of the same.

To the Rev. John Standish, B.A., Vicar of Scarrington, Notts., and Secretary of *The Thoroton Society*, thanks are due and gratefully rendered for the translation of the Letters of American Degree printed on page 119, and to Mr. William Goodacre Cokayne, of Nottingham, for personal information, and the loan of books and documents in his possession, from which, as well as from the manuscript "History of the Family of Goodacre" (referred to on page 92) which is in Mr. Ward's possession, the notes on the Goodacre Family, on pages 90-93, have been compiled.

It should, perhaps, be stated that since this volume went to press the letter of Dr. Thoroton to Sir Robert Southwell, Knight (No. 16), has been printed, by permission, in the Transactions of *The Thoroton Society* for the year 1898.

Nottingham,
July, 1900.

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Except where otherwise stated, the whole of the above illustrations are from portraits, documents, etc., in the possession of Mr. Ward.

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The impression of this work is limited to 200 copies, in addition to which 25 large paper copies have been printed.

Manuscripts

Relating to the

County of Nottingham.

1.—Gradual of York. Fourteenth Century.

A very fine manuscript of the fourteenth century on vellum, with numerous large ornamented capital letters illuminated in colours. It contains 134 leaves, 16 ins. high and 11 ins. wide, bound in oak boards, covered with sheepskin. The first leaf has been torn out, but otherwise the manuscript is perfect and in excellent preservation. On the first page is stencilled in the right hand margin "Sir T. P. Middle Hill," surmounted by a lion rampant, being the crest and mark of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. Beneath this mark is the number 2711. The manuscript throughout is set to music, and with one or two exceptions there are twelve lines of music on a page. It will be noticed that the stave of four lines, ruled in red, is of one uniform guage, as though produced by some mechanical contrivance, such as four fine pens fastened side by side. The large capital letters are beautifully illuminated in blue and red, the smaller capitals being executed alternately in the same colours. One page, reproduced on page 2, is a fair specimen of the character of the book, but is by no means the finest page. (Near the bottom of the page is the Introit of the Mass for Whit-Sunday. "Spiritus domini replevit orbem terrarum alleluia et hoc quod continet omnia scientiam habet vocis alleluia alleluia alleluia. Exurgat deus et dissipenter inimici eius: et fugiant qui oderunt eum a facie eius." *In English*:—"The Spirit of the Lord filleth the world, alleluia, and that which containeth all things hath knowledge of the voice, alleluia, alleluia, alleluia. Let God arise and let his enemies be scattered: let them also that hate him flee before him.") The book ends on page 265 (present numbering) and on pages 264-266 are various scribblings in which "Estdrayton in Coun Nott" occurs, and near the bottom of page 266 is written "Iste Liber [ ] ville de Estdrayton." On a leaf of parchment at the end (being pages 267 and 268), apparently an insertion, as it is of a totally different nature to the preceding skins, are two and a quarter columns of names, with an almost illegible headline. These names, both male and female, include that of Reyner, which occurs several times. The members of this family were, from a very early period, the largest landowners in East Drayton, a village in North Nottinghamshire, 3½ miles north-east from Tuxford Station, on the main line of the Great Northern Railway. This valuable manuscript, which undoubtedly was the service book used at East Drayton Church, is from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., F.R.S., of Middle

[SEE NO. 1.]

Hill, Worcestershire, and Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham. [MS. No. 2711.] The following is a digest of a letter addressed by the Rev. Atwell Mervyn Yates Baylay, M.A., of Thurgarton Vicarage, Southwell, to the owner of the manuscript, after examining the same. The book is a Gradual, or Grail, as the word was abbreviated in England and contains the Mass Music, arranged as follows. The leaf torn out at the beginning would almost certainly contain the *Asperges*, sung at the sprinkling of holy water before Mass on Sundays, and would then go on with the music of the Mass of the first Sunday in Advent. The book goes on regularly with the Masses of the Church Seasons, and adds the Mass of the Dedication Festival of a Church. This forms the first half of the book. In the middle of the volume is placed the *Kyriale*, containing the fixed parts of the Mass, the *Creed*, *Kyrie*, *Gloria in Excelsis*, *Sanctus*, and *Agnus Dei*. From its more frequent use, this part of the book is not so clean as the rest. The latter part of the volume contains the Proper of Saints and the Common of Saints, closing with the Mass for the dead. It is a book of *York* use, as would be expected in Nottinghamshire, which county formed part of the Province and Diocese of York until August, 1837. Mr. Baylay states that it has not belonged to the Cathedral, nor to any religious house, but was written for use in an ordinary parish church. This is proved, Mr. Baylay says, from the fact that it gives only the Masses for the Sundays and Festivals, omitting those for the *ferias* or weekdays, such as those for Ember Week in Advent, the ferias in Lent, and even in Holy Week, until Maundy Thursday. The one exception is the Octave of Easter, the Mass for each day in that week being given. The commemorations of St. Thomas of Canterbury are scratched out, both in December and July [pages 18 and 106], showing that the book continued to be used after this erasure was ordered by King Henry the Eighth. *Sequences* are provided for all Sundays in the year, except from Septuagesima to Palm Sunday inclusive. This was a peculiarity of *York* use. In the *Kyriale* three *farsuræ* are provided for the *Gloria in Excelsis*, and several for the *Benedictus qui venit*, and the *Agnus Dei*. These *farsuræ* were additional phrases interpolated in the regular liturgical forms on certain festivals. Their appearance in this book (Mr. Baylay says) is perhaps its most interesting feature, for even in the twelfth century their use was being given up. The Sarum Gradual of the same date as the book under notice only retained one, a farsing for the *Gloria in Excelsis*. The farsing of the *Kyrie*, however, also found in this [the East Drayton] book, seems to have held its ground down to the Reformation. The music for Easter Eve is given in great fulness. The chant for the Litany is in the form used on the Continent, not in that found in the Use of Sarum, the Dominicans, and the Canons Regular. A writer in "Notts. and Derbyshire Notes and Queries," vol. v. p. 36, says: "One may almost be excused from looking upon this volume with feelings approaching those of veneration, and the 500th anniversary of its composition might fittingly be celebrated by the performance of a service from its pages. Written by some pious monk-musician, its thumbed pages testify to its daily use in the pre-Reformation Church, whose troubles it fittingly survives—a hallowed relic, uniting the past with the present to its infinite glory." [See No. 2.]

The page selected as the frontispiece to this volume contains some of the Kyries, and the *Gloria in Excelsis* for (amongst other occasions) the feast of Saint Michael, the first Mass for Christmas Day, and for the vigils of Easter and Whitsuntide. The three rubrics are as follows:—"Omnibus diebus quando ferialiter agitur et in festis trium lectionum exceptis octauis præcipuis et in commemorationibus cum hâc notâ *(viz. the Kyrie that follows)*. In missis defunctorum cum hâc notâ *(viz. the Kyrie that follows)*. In festo Sancti Michaelis et in primâ missâ Nativitatis Domini et in vigiliis Paschæ et Penticostes cum hâc notâ cantetur *(viz. the Gloria in Excelsis that follows)*." The following is the text of the *Gloria in Excelsis* as here given. The three words printed in italic form one of the farsuræ alluded to above.

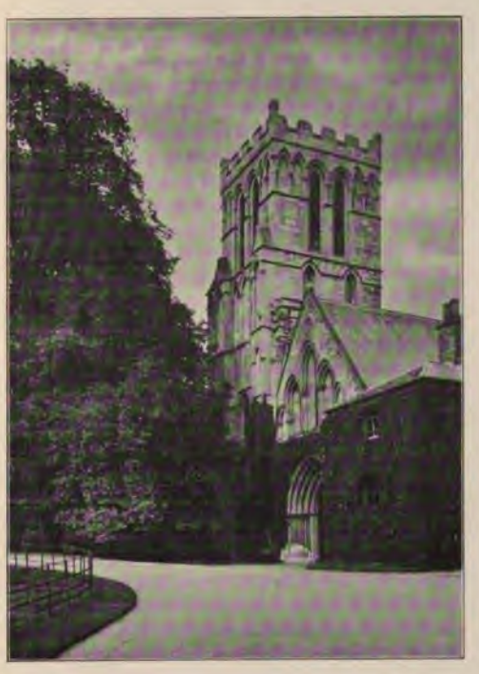
GLORIA in excelsis Deo. Et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis. Laudamus te, Benedicimus te, Adoramus te, Glorificamus te, Gratias agimus tibi propter magnam gloriam tuam, Domine Deus, Rex cælestis, Deus, Pater omnipotens. Domine Fili unigente, Jesu Christe, *et sancte spiritus*. Domine Deus, Agnus Dei, Filius Patris, Qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis. Qui tollis peccata mundi; [suscipe deprecationem nostram. Qui sedes ad dexteram Patris, miserere nobis. Quoniam tu solus sanctus, Tu solus Dominus, Tu solus altissimus, Jesu Christe, cum Sancto Spiritu, In gloria Dei Patris. Amen.]

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., the distinguished antiquary and bibliophile, was born July 2nd, 1792, at 32, Cannon Street, Manchester. He was baptised in the collegiate church (now the Cathedral) at Manchester, where the entry runs "1792, July 22, Thomas Phillipps, son of Hanna Walton." His father encouraged his studious tastes and sent him to be educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1815, and M.A. in 1820. He succeeded to his father's property in 1818, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1819, was created a baronet July 27th, 1821, and filled the office of High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1825. He died at his residence, Thirlestaine House, near Cheltenham, February 6th, 1872. By his first wife (to whom he was married February 7th, 1819) Harriet, daughter of Lieut. General Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., of Castle Dillon, co. Armagh, he had three daughters, to the youngest of whom, Katherine Somerset Wyttenbach, who married the Rev. John Edward Addison Fenwick, formerly vicar of Needwood, Staffs., he left Thirlestaine House, together with his extensive collection of books, manuscripts, pictures, prints, coins, etc.

2.—Mortuary. East Drayton, Nottinghamshire. Fourteenth Century.

A manuscript of two leaves of vellum, 13 inches by 10 inches, evidently cut down. On the first page is the stencil mark described in No. 1, with the manuscript number 2955. The manuscript was bound in half russia by Bretherton, in 1849, and is lettered along the back "Catalogus Fratrum Gildæ de Drayton." Near the top of the fourth page is written "Hij Sūt Fratres & Sorores Gilde Be Marie de Drayton qui nup' mortui sūt." (Hij Sunt Fratres et Sorores Gilde Beate Marie de Drayton qui nuper mortui sunt), followed by a number of names, amongst which are Smyth, Mynett, Denby, West, Stabulford, Codyngton, Fayrbarn, and Northen. The compiler of the catalogue of the Phillipps' Sale in June, 1899, says, "There can be very little doubt that these leaves at one time formed part of the fine 'Chorale Ecclesie de East Drayton,' which was sold in 1896, at the sale of a portion of this library. They give a list of names of the members of the above Guild." The manuscript is stained and torn. The first three pages may be regarded as blank, whilst the fourth page, above referred to, is disfigured and rendered partly illegible by various persons scribbling on it.

3.—Cartulary of Thurgarton Priory in the County of Nottingham.



This transcript of the Cartulary of Thurgarton Priory, Notts., consists of 97 numbered folios of three different sized papers, the whole of which are ruled for the keeping of accounts, bound in cloth and lettered "Cartulary of Thurgarton Monastery." It is carelessly written, and is, as will be seen, the work of the Rev. William Hall. The water-mark of the earlier leaves is that of Bevan & Co., 1837, of the second portion J. Whatman, and of the third portion J. Budgen, 1821. At the commencement is written "Ex Cartulario olim p[er]tinenti Prioratui de Thurgarton penes Rogerum Cooper Mil. Aº 1643," and at the end "Huc usq' transcriptu ex cartulario de Thurgarton per Guiliel Hall Cler." It contains thirteen skeleton pedigrees as follows:—

Berevill	fo. 40	Hanworth	fo. 20
Bergatz	26	Herthill (see De Ayncourt) ...	5
Biset	7	Marton	30
Carpenter	27	Maulouel	52
De Aiencurt	41	Noreis	50
De Ayncourt & Herthill ...	5	Scaupwic	57
Fanecourt	43	Timberland	31

This interesting transcript is from the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., F.R.S. [MS. No. 18164.] Thoroton, *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, 1677, p. 305, refers to the above Sir Roger Cooper as "a worthy honest Gentleman, whose fidelity and constancy to the Royal interest weakened his fortunes, so that Cecill Cooper, Esquire, his son, will have too hard a task to make this House and Demesnes intirely his own, the Woods being also extremely wasted."

The marriage of Sir Roger Cowper and Mrs. Catherin Harper, by licence, was celebrated at Saint Mary's Church, Nottingham, October 12th, 1624.

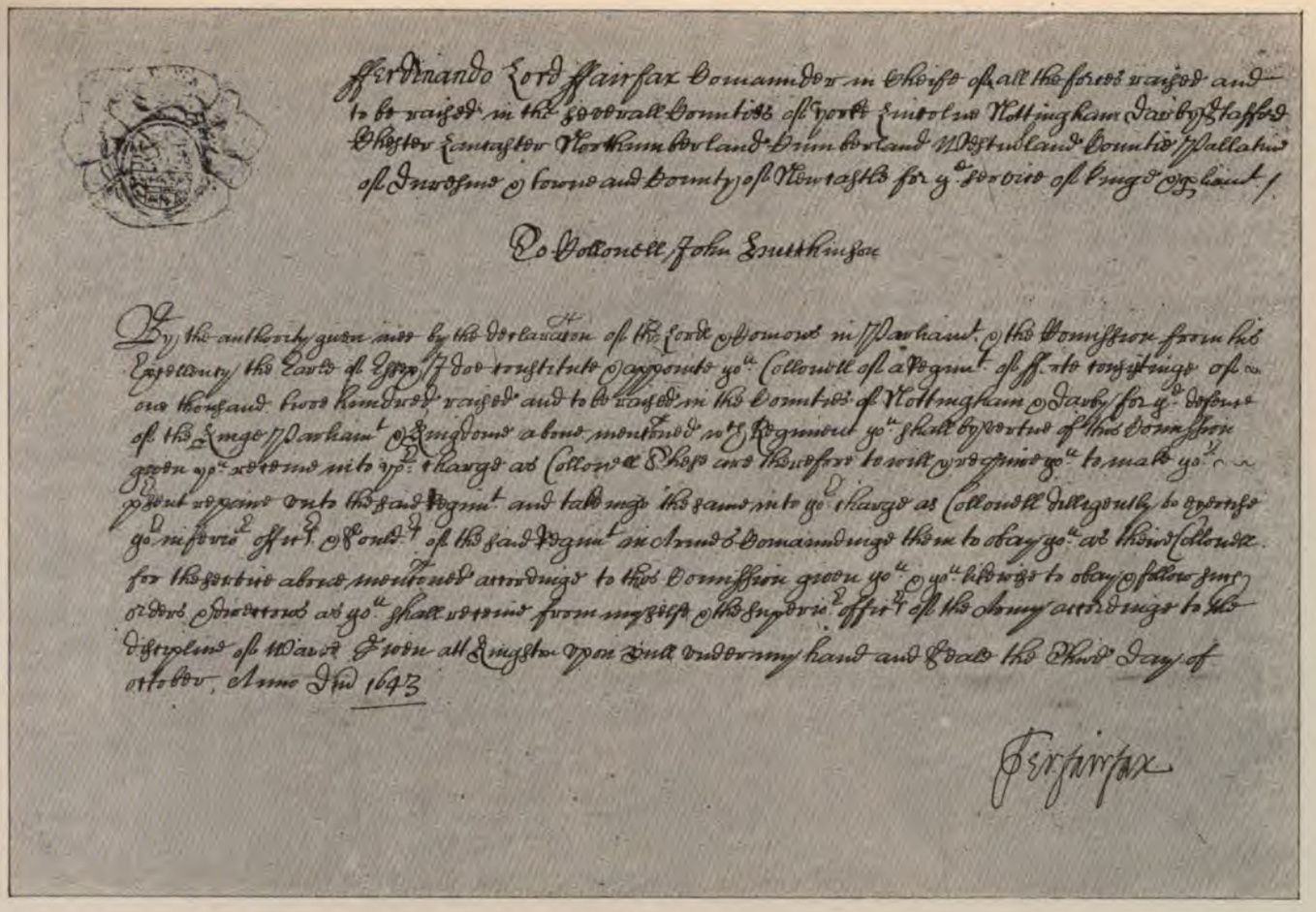
"Tanner refers to two Registers of Thurgarton Priory, 'Registrum hujus Prioratus penes comitem de Chesterfield,' and 'Registrum penes Cecilium Cooper gen. 1677.' The last of these is now in the library of the Collegiate Church of Southwell." *Mon. Ang.*, 1846, Vol. VI., p. 190.

Thurgarton, once famed for its stately Priory of Austin Canons, was founded about the year 1130, in honour of St. Peter, by Ralph D'Ayncourt, an ancestor of the powerful and illustrious baronial house of D'Ayncourt. The Priory was subsequently enriched by several important benefactions, and became possessed of various rights and privileges, some of which were of a very peculiar nature. In 1538, the site of the Priory was granted by King Henry the Eighth to his servant William Cooper, Esquire, and Cecilia, his wife, and their heirs, the former of whom converted a portion of the monastery into a residence for himself and his family, and his descendants remained seated here until about the year 1825, when the property was sold. The present mansion, which is now the residence of the Lord Bishop of Southwell, was erected in the last century upon the site of the older structure.

4.—Commission appointing Colonel John Hutchinson to the Command of a Regiment of Foot.

Ferdinando Lord Fairfax Comannder in Cheife of all the forces raised and to be raised in the severall Counties of Yorke Lincolne Nottingham Darby Stafford Chester Lancaster Northumberland Cumberland Westmorland Countie Pallatine of Duresme & towne and County of Newcastle for y^e^ service of Kinge & p'liam^t^ To Collonell John Hutchinson By the authority given mee by the declaracon of the Lords & Comons in Parliam^t^ & the Comission from his Excellency the Earle of Essex I doe constitute & appointe yo^u^ Collonell of a Regim^t^ of Foote consistinge of one thousand twoe hundred, raised and to be raised in the Counties of Nottingham & Darby for y^e^ defence of the Kinge Parliam^t^ & Kingdome above menconed w^ch^ Regiment yo^u^ shall by vertue of this Comission given yo^u^ receive into yo^r^ charge as Collonell These are therefore to will & require you^u^ to make yo^r^ p^r^sent repaire unto the said Regim^t^ and takinge the same into yo^r^ charge as Collonell dilligently to exercise yo^r^ inferio^r^ offic^rs^ & Sould^rs^ of the said Regim^t^ in Armes Comannding them to obay yo^u^ as theire Collonell for the service above menconed accordinge to this Comission given yo^u^ & yo^u^ likewise to obay & follow such orders & directions as yo^u^ shall receive from myselfe & the superio^r^ offic^rs^ of the Army accordinge to the discipline of Warr Given at Kingston upon Hull under my hand and Seale the Third day of October, Anno Dni 1643.

Fer Fairfax.



fferdinando Lord ffairfax Comaunder in Chiefe of all the forces raised and to be raised in the seuerall Comities of Yorke Lincolne Nottingham Darby Stafford Chester Lancaster Northumberland Durnberland Westmerland Comitie Palatine of Durdame & towne and Cownty of Newcastle for y^e seruice of King & Parliament /

To Collonell John Hutchinson

By the authority geuen mee by the Ordinance of the Lords & Comons in Parliament & the Commission from his Excellency the Earle of Essex I doe constitute & appointe yo^u Collonell of a Regim^t of ffoote consisting of one thousand fiue hundred raised and to be raised in the Comities of Nottingham & Darby for y^e defence of the Kinge & Parliam^t & Kingdome above mentioned & doe Require yo^u shall by vertue of this Commission geeven yo^u retorne into yo^r charge as Collonell & Chiefe and therefore to visit & dreine yo^u to make yo^r present repaire vnto the said Regim^t and take into yo^r charge as Collonell diligently to exercise yo^r inferior officers & Soldiers of the said Regim^t in Armes & Comaundinge them to obay yo^u as their Collonell for the service above mentioned according to this Commission geeven yo^u & yo^u likewise to obay & follow such Orders & Directions as yo^u shall receaue from my selfe & the Superior officers of the Army according to the discipline of Warre & from all Kinge & you all vndermy hand and Seale the Third Day of October Anno Dni 1643

ffer: fairfax

[See No. 4.]

A vellum document, 10⅝ inches by 8 inches, signed by Lord Fairfax and impressed with his seal. Colonel John Hutchinson was the elder son of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. (afterwards Sir Thomas Hutchinson, Knight) of Nottingham and Owthorpe, Notts., and his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, Knight, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Knight. His baptism on September 18th, 1615, is thus recorded in the parish registers of St. Mary's, Nottingham. "The xviij day John the sonne of Mr. Thomas Hutchinson." John Hutchinson was educated at the Free School, Nottingham, at Lincoln Grammar School, next at Nottingham, and finally at Cambridge University. On July 3rd, 1638, he married, at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, Lucy, elder daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower of London. (His younger brother, George, married Barbara, younger daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, and died without issue.) At the outbreak of the Civil War he took up arms on behalf of the Parliament, was appointed a Colonel of Foot in 1643, having been, shortly before (June 29th), when only twenty-eight years of age, appointed Governor of the Town and Garrison of Nottingham, his head-quarters being at Nottingham Castle. In 1645 he was chosen to be a burgess of Nottingham and one of the county representatives. He was afterwards, for two years, a member of the Council of State, and signed and sealed the warrant for the execution of King Charles the First, Ludlow saying of him, that he "exceeded most of the members of the high court of justice in zeal for putting the King to death." After the restoration of Charles the Second he was, in 1660, elected one of the Members for the County of Nottingham, but was discharged from sitting as such by an Order of the House. He escaped sentence of death as a regicide, but was first imprisoned in the Tower, and then at Sandown Castle, Kent (Thoroton, *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, 1677, erroneously says Dele, i.e. Deal) where, his health failing after eleven months' imprisonment, he died September 11th, 1664, and was buried, by his own desire, in Owthorpe Church, Notts., where there is a monument to his memory. He appears to have had four sons (one of whom is referred to in No. 18) and four daughters. His memoirs, written by his wife, have passed through many editions.

Ferdinando Fairfax (by whom the foregoing commission was signed), second Baron Fairfax of Cameron in the Peerage of Scotland, the son of Thomas Fairfax, first Baron, of Denton, in Yorkshire, and his wife, Ellen Aske, was born March 29th, 1584. In the last two Parliaments of King James the First (30 Jan., 1621—8 Feb., 1622, and 12 Feb., 1624—27 March, 1625), and the first four Parliaments of King Charles the First (17 May—12 Aug., 1625; 6 Feb.—15 June, 1626; 17 March, 1628—10 March, 1629; and 13 April—5 May, 1640), he represented Boroughbridge, and succeeded his father as Lord Fairfax, May 1st, 1640. He took a prominent part in the Caroline war, was Governor of Hull, and subsequently Governor of York. By his first wife, Mary (whom he married in 1607), daughter of the third Lord Sheffield, he had issue, Thomas, afterwards third Lord Fairfax, Charles, who became Colonel of horse in the Parliamentary army, and was killed at Marston Moor, and six daughters. In 1646 he married Rhoda, daughter of Thomas Chapman, Esq., of Hertfordshire, and widow of Thomas Hussey, Esq., of Lincolnshire, by whom he had one daughter. Lord Fairfax died March 14th, 1648, in consequence of an accident, and was buried at Bolton Percy.

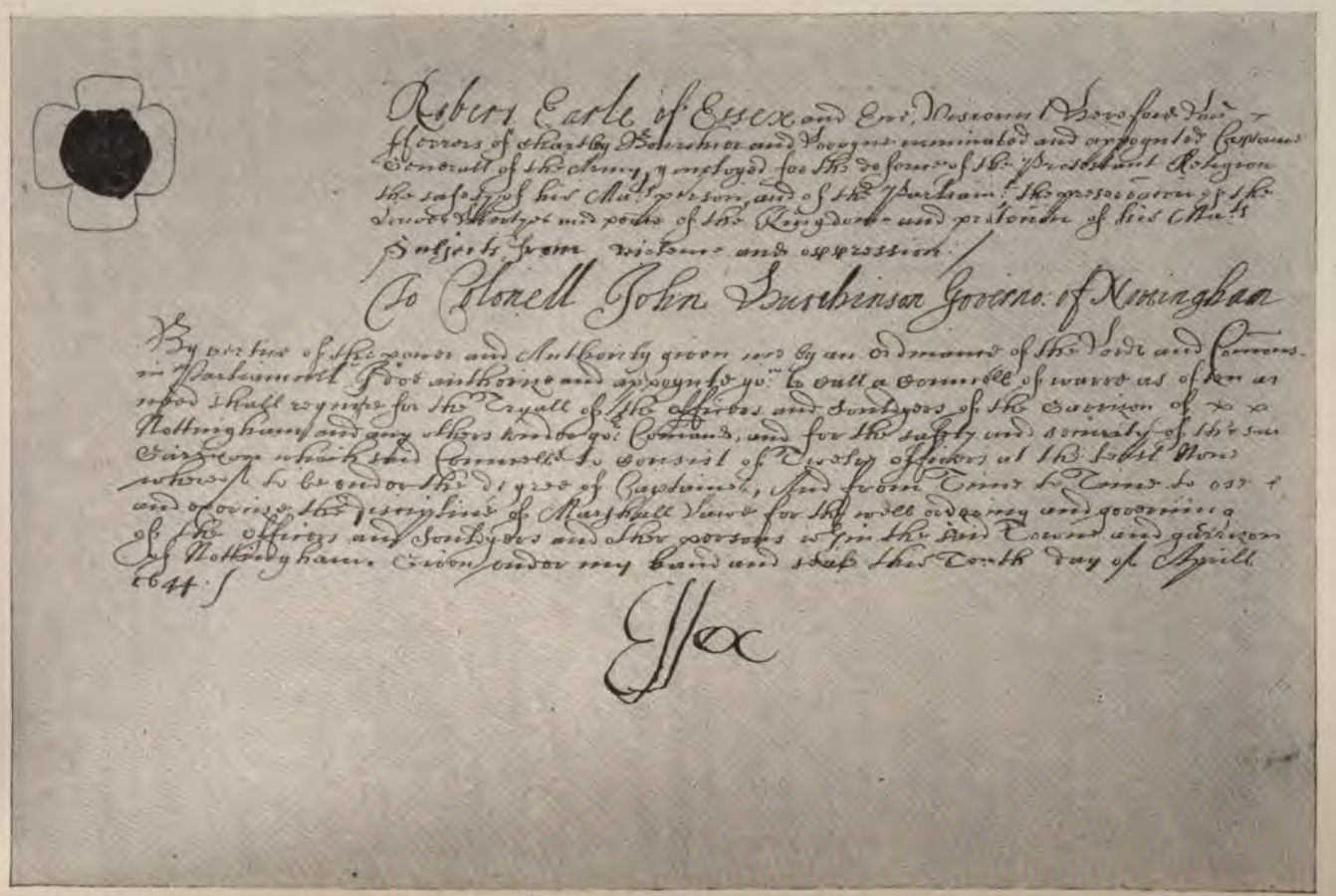
5.—Authority to Colonel John Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham, to call Councils of War, and exercise Martial Law in the Town and Garrison of Nottingham.

Robert Earle of Essex and Ewe Viscount Hereford Lord Ferrers of Chartley Bourchier and Lovayne nominated and appoynted Captaine Generall of the Army & ymployed for the defence of the Protestant Religion the safety of his Ma^{ts} person, and of the Parliam^{t} the preservacon of the Lawes Libertyes and peace of the Kingdome and proteccon of his Ma^{ts} Subjects from violence and oppression To Colonell John Hutchinson Governo: of Nottingham By vertue of the power and Authority given me by an ordinance of the Lords and Comons in Parliament I do authorise and appoynte yo^{u} to Call a Councell of warre as often as need shall require for the Tryall of the Officers and Souldgers of the Garrison of Nottingham and any others under yo^{r} Comands, and for the safety and security of the said Garrison which said Councell to consist of Twelve officers at the least none whereof to be under the degree of Captaines; And from Time to Time to use and exercise the discipline of Marshall Lawe for the well ordering and governing of the Officers and Souldgers and other persons wth in the said Towne and garrison of Nottingham. Given under my hand and seale this Tenth day of Aprill 1644.

Essex.

A vellum document, 12 inches by 8½ inches, signed by the Earl of Essex, and bearing his seal in red wax. (See No. 4.)

Robert Devereux, third Earl of Essex, Parliamentary General, son of Robert, second Earl of Essex, and Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, and widow of Sir Philip Sidney, was born in the year 1591. His father, having been attainted in 1601, he was restored in blood and honour by Act of Parliament in the year 1604. On January 15th, 1606, when he was nearly fourteen years of age, he was married to Lady Frances Howard, a younger daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Suffolk, but the marriage was annulled in 1613. In 1631 he married for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Paulet, but the marriage did not turn out well. He was appointed First Commissioner of Martial Law, for the Parliament, August 6th, 1643-4. The Earl died September 14th, 1646, and was buried in great state at the public expense, the earldom becoming extinct. He was thus described in the year 1615, "The Ea: of Essex is a gentleman of a midle stature, & slender, blacke heared, but no bearde, his face somewhat disfigured with the smale poxe, & about the age of twoe or three & twentith."



Robert Earle of Essex and Ere: Mr. of Hereford &c
Horrors of this Civill Warre and Treason ruminated and arraigned Captaine
Generall of the Army employed for the defence of the Protestant Religion
the safety of his Mats person and of the Parliament the preservation of the
Lawes Liberty and peace of the Kingdome and protection of his Mats
Subjects from violence and oppression

To Colonell John Hutchinson Governo: of Nottingham

By vertue of the power and Authority given me by an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons
in Parliament I doe authorize and appoynte yo: to call a Councell of warre as often as
need shall require for the Tryall of the offences and misdeeds of the Garrison of
Nottingham and any other whom he shall Command, and for the safety and Security of this
Garrison which this Councell is to consist of Twenty officers at the least Mor
or lesse to be under the degree of Captaines, and from time to time to act
and observe the Discipline of Warr and Martiall Lawe for the well ordering and governing
of the officers and Souldyers and other persons w:in the said Towne and garrison
of Nottingham. Given under my hand and seale this Tenth day of Aprill
1644.

Essex

[See No. 5.]

6.—Original draft of Letter to Sir R. Willis, Governor of Newark, ordering an exchange of prisoners.

Trusty &c : Whereas o^{r} Seruant &c S^{r} Ed : Sauage Kn^{t} lately taken prisoner at Bridgwater is sett at liberty on his Parole to repaire to Newarke to procure the Exchange of one George Spateman now prisoner with you wee haue therefore thought fitt and doe hereby recomend him vnto you to perfect the same and if you haue not otherwise disposed him our pleasure is that sett at liberty the s^{d} Spateman for this o^{r} Seruant S^{r} Ed : Sauadge So recommendinge the speedy dispatche heereof to your care Wee bid you &c. Cardiffe 6 August 1645.

S^{r} R Willis Go^{r} of Newarke.

One page, foolscap, endorsed "6 Aug: 1645. Ler to the Governor of Newarke."

Sir Richard Willis, Governor of Newark, was at one time Colonel-General of the Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, aud Rutland. He was the second son of Richard Willis, Esq., of Horningsey and Fen Ditton, in Cambridgeshire, and his wife, Joan, daughter and heir of William Henmarsh, Esq., of Balles. Sir Richard was created a Baronet by King Charles the First in 1646. He married Alice, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Fox, M.D., of Waltham Abbey, Essex, grandson of the martyrologist. He had an only son, Thomas Fox Willis, on whose death, unmarried, in 1701, at the age of 89, the baronetcy became extinct. Sir Richard Willis, Bart. (whose elder brother, Thomas, was created a Baronet in 1641, and whose younger brother, William, was a Colonel of horse in the Royal army) was buried at Fen Ditton, February 5th, 1690.

7.—Original draft of Order to Sir R. Willis, Governor of Newark, to withdraw the Garrison from Shelford House, near Nottingham.

Whereas we haue resolued by the advice of o^{r} Councell uppon debate that the Garrison in Shelford house should be drawen thence our pleasure that you speedily execute the same and slight that place And for your &c.

To S^{r} R Willis K^{nt} Go^{r} of Newarke, &c.

8.—Original draft of Order to Sir R. Willis, Governor of Newark, to send to Belvoir Castle for arms.

Whereas you haue in obedience to o^{r} Commands supplied vs from that Garrison with a good proportion of Armes and so for the p^{r}sent disfurnished the same our pleasure therefore is

that you send vnto the Go^{r} of Beluoir Castle and lett him know that it is o^{r} pleasure and Command that hee furnish you with what spare Armes he hath to warrant you for the better defence of that Garrison heereunto wee doubt not of his obedience and for doeinge whereof these shalbee both his and y^{r} sufficient Warrant Given &c 18 August Doncaster.

To S^{r} R. Willis Knight Gove^{r} of Newarke &c.

The above two drafts are written on a page of foolscap, endorsed "18th Aug: 1645 Warr^{ts} to y^{e} Governor of Newarke." The first order was not carried out, for Shelford House was stormed by troops from Nottingham Castle and taken November 3rd, 1645.

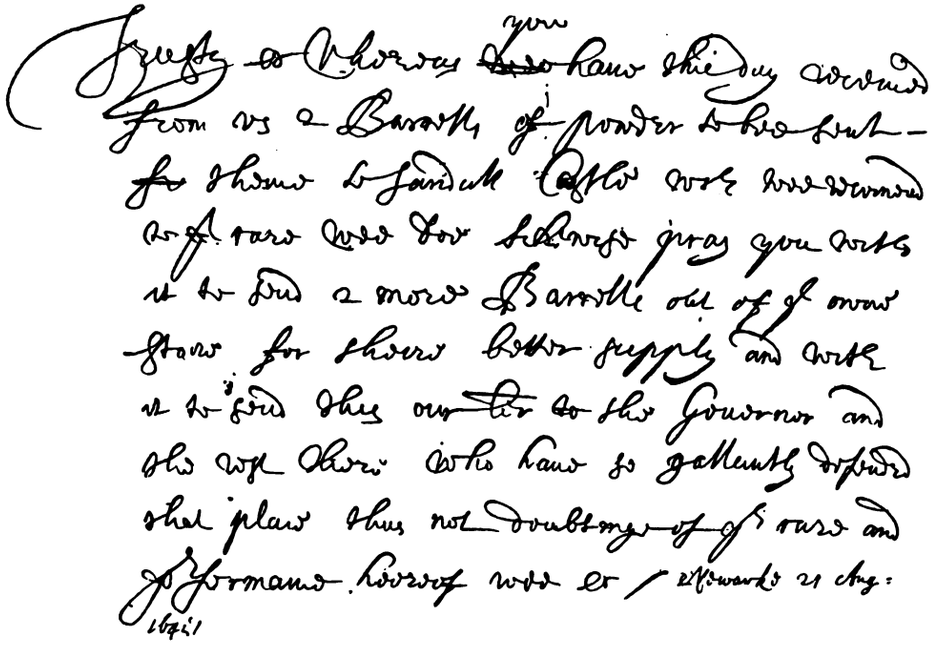
9.—ORIGINAL DRAFT OF WARRANT TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEWARK TO ALLOW LIEUTENANT COLONEL RALPH PUDSEY TO WITHDRAW HIS TROOP OF HORSE.

Trusty &c Wee greete you well. Whereas Lieutenant Col Ralph Pudsey hath long & faithfully served vs in these parts & beeing desirous to attend vs in this Our present march into the Northerne parts it being his native Country Our will & pleasure therefore is & Wee doe hereby pray & require you to permitt & suffer him to draw out his Troope of Horse out of the Regiment vnder which it now is & forthwith to repaire to Our Army & there to obey such Orders as hee shall receive from the Lieu^{t} Generall of Our Horse or other his superior Officers. To this Our pleasure Wee no way doubt but you will yeald all ready obedience & so Wee bid you farewell From Our Court at Edlington 18th Aug: 1645.

[To the] Governor of Newarke.

One page, foolscap, endorsed "18th Aug: 1645. Lēr to y^{e} Governor of Newarke."

10.—Original draft of Letter to Colonel Frechvile, Governor of Welbeck, to send four barrels of powder to Sandall Castle and forward this letter to the Governor of Sandall.



Col Frechvile Gr of Welbeck

Trusty &c—Whereas you haue this day received from vs 2 Barrells of powder to bee sent thence to Sandall Castle wch wee recomend to yr care wee doe likewise pray you with it to send 2 more Barrells out of yr owne store for theire better supply and with it to send this our l'er to the Gouernor and the rest there who haue so gallantly defended that place thus not doubtinge of yr care and prformance heereof wee &c. Newarke 21 Aug. 1645.

Col Frechvile Gr of Welbeck

11.—ORIGINAL DRAFT OF ORDER TO SIR R. WILLIS, GOVERNOR OF NEWARK, ORDERING THAT ALL TROOPS AND OTHERS IN NEWARK GARRISON DEPART WITH THE KING.

Our pleasure is that you cause it to be published to morrow morneinge in the Garrison that wee doe Command all persons whatsoeuer that came with vs hither not to stay behind vs but to march away with vs uppon payne of beeinge p^{r}sently expelled the Towne. Given &c.

To S^{r} R Willis Go^{r} of Newarke &c.

The above two drafts are written on a page of foolscap, endorsed "21 Aug: 1645. Le^{r} to y^{e} Governor of Welbecke & warr^{t} to y^{e} Governor of Newarke."

12.—DRAFT LETTER OF CONGRATULATION FROM THE KING TO THE GOVERNOR [AND GARRISON] OF SANDALL CASTLE, STATING THAT HE HAS SENT FOUR BARRELS OF POWDER AND HIS COMMISSION AS GOVERNOR OF THAT PLACE.

Trusty &c. Wee haue with much content taken notice of the exemplar Loyalty and Courage shewn by your selfe and the rest of the Gent and Souldiers in the defence of the Castle of Sandall for wch wee returne you our royall thankes with the asourance that wee shall euer looke uppon you all in in this action as persons that haue meritted exceedingly of vs and whome wee shall shall by gods assistance in good time endeauer to reward and to the end you may haue what supply wee can for the better defence thereof we haue giuen order to the Go^{r} of Welbecke to send you fower Barrells of powder w^{ch} you shall receive from him and to y^{r} selfe wee send this Comysion to Comand as Go^{r} in that Garrison of w^{ch} wee are well assured both you and all there will give vs a good accompt. So Wee bid you heartily farewell from &c. Newarke 21 August.

Go^{r} of Sandall Castle.

One page, foolscap, endorsed "21 Aug: 1645. Lĕr to y^{e} Governor of Sandall Castle."

13.—Original draft of Warrant to Sir R. Willis, Governor of Newark to bring in corn from the country under his command.

Whereas it most necessary for our service and the p[r]seruation of this our Garrison that it bee plentifully prouided with Corne and all other victualls the better to be defended ag[t] the violence of the Rebells our expresse pleasure and Command you therefore is that you vse y[r] vtmost power & diligence in causeinge great quantities of Corne to bee brought in out of the Countrie within y[r] Command and to bee kept in Magazines for the vse of the Owners and the supply of the place when there shalbee occasion, it beeinge aswell for the owners good to haue it safe and for wch they shall receive eyther satisfaction or haue liberty to dispose it for theere owne advantage. Herein wee expect you should employ yo[r] vtmost diligence and for. 22 Aug[t]

To S[r] R. Willis Go[r] of Newarke and the Com[rs] of the Severall Counties there resident.

One page, foolscap, endorsed "22[th] Aug: 1645 Lre to the Governor & In[ts] of Newarke."

14.—Patent appointing Richard Hacker, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Nottingham, 1647.

Document on vellum, 11⅞ in. x 5 in., to which a portion of the Great Seal in yellow wax is attached.

Richard Hacker, fourth and youngest son of John Hacker, of East Bridgeford, Notts., first settled at Sawley, co. Derby, and subsequently at Flintham, Notts., and dying in August, 1654, was buried in the chancel of Flintham Church, where there is a fine mural monument to his memory. He was twice married, his first wife being Alice Hall, of Sawley, co. Derby; his second wife was Catherine, daughter of John Stamford, of Barkby, co. Leicester, and widow of Thomas Ballard, of Wymeswold, in that county. By his first marriage he left four sons and three daughters. His eldest son John (see No. 17) succeeded to his father's estate.

15.—TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN DALE, OF NOTTINGHAM, SURGEON, SIGNED BY ROBERT THOROTON, M.D., AND WILLIAM BRYAN, M.D.

Martij 21° Anno Dom^{i}: 1670.

These are to certifie whom it doth or may concerne that John Dale of y^{e} towne, and county of y^{e} towne of Nottingham Chirurgion is of good life and conversation & for many years last past hath practiced the art or faculty of Chirurgery with good successe and (by y^{e} assistance of almighty God) hath healed & cured very many persons desperately wounded and afflicted with soares in their bodyes.

In testimony whereof we
haue hereunto subscribed

ROBT THOROTON M.D.
WILL: BRYAN M.D.

One page, foolscap, much stained and faded. (See No. 16.)

16.—ROBERT THOROTON, M.D., TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL, KNIGHT.

S^{r}

From y^{e} hand of my friend M^{r} Whalley, two or 3 dayes agoe, I received y^{r} letter, not sealed wth y^{r} seale, but some piece of his Ma^{ties} coyne had left a visible impression of y^{e} half face upon y^{e} wax, w^{ch} seemed dropd over a former, either by y^{r}self, or somebody more curious then they ought to have beene to know y^{e} Contents: w^{ch} if I could have done 7 or 8 yeares since, I should have better pleased my self & satisfyed you, by a more exact & full notice of what occurr'd concerneing y^{r} name &

Family in my great search after memorables for any part of this County, from whence (notwthstanding there may be more townes called Southwell besides o^{rs}) tis more then probable you may derive y^{e} vtmost possible knowledge of y^{r} originall. For though we all would gladly enough understand every particular of o^{r} descent from Adam, yet like him when we have found y^{e} Earth y^{t} named us, o^{r} enquirie for y^{e} most part may be buried there. You may then please to know y^{t} Southwell, Sudwell, or Suell, in y^{t} great record made by y^{e} Conquerour called now Domesday booke (before w^{ch} there is scarce any light at all to o^{r} purpose, & near it but very little) is certifyed to be a Man^{r} belonging to y^{e} Archbishop of York (as it yet doth) wherein were, (& still are) 12 Berews, Hamletts, or Townships w^{ch} make up most of y^{e} Sok. Now some persons holding considerable lands of y^{e} Archb^{ps} & Residing here, had their name from y^{e} place, of which I have in my Collections noted Henry de Southwell who gave 40^{s} p. an'. rent w^{ch} he received of Robt de Wulrington for lands w^{ch} he held of him in Stretton in y^{e} Clay, to y^{e} Fabrick of Southwell church, & Andrew de Southwell y^{e} Bayliff in y^{e} time of Walter Grey Archbishop of York (& Lord Chancellor before & in y^{e} Reigne of H. 3.) for founding a Chantry at y^{e} Altar of S$^{t.}$ Stephen in y^{t} Church And Henry de [Southwell^{Suwell}] Clark in y^{e} time of H. 3. gave to God & y^{e} Church of S$^{t.}$ Mary of Suwell & M$^{r.}$ Will'm de Marcham Canon of y^{t} Church & his successors Canons of ye prebend of Suthmuschamp in augmentation thereof 3 tofts in y^{e} towne of Suwell &c. ye witnesses were M$^{r.}$ Will'm de Marcham S^{r} Robt de Lexington Ric de Sutton

Ex Libro Albo penes Capitulum de Southwell,

Ex Regist. de Rufford. p. 77.

Fin. levat. Hill. 17. E. 3. & Hill. 18. E. 3.

Canon of Suwell M^r^ Peter de Lexington &c. & John de Suwell Clark. And y^t^ y^e^ Lands in Normanton mentioned in y^e^ transcripts were 17. E. 3. & 18. E. 3. by fine settled on y^t^ s^d^ Henry de Southwell Clark for life, afterwards on Isabel daughter of y^e^ s^d^ Benedict & y^e^ heires of her body, w^th^ Remainder to Alice sister of y^e^ s^d^ Benedict & y^e^ heires of hers, Rem^r^ to y^e^ y^e^ s^d^ Benedict & his heires. But besides & before these I find Norman de Suella, in y^e^ time of Henry Murdac Archb^p^ of York who late in y^e^ time of King Stephen, named as a witnes, And in another place Raph de Suella sisters son (sororio) of Hubert son of Gilbt de Hokerton, And in y^e^ year 1126 (w^ch^ I doubt is miswritten for 1226) M^r^ Hugh de Suella another witness also. I think y^r^ S^r^ John Southwell de Southwell is a fault of y^e^ Scribe too, because it was not y^e^ Custome of y^t^ time to write soe, & I believe he might be recommended to y^e^ Court by some of y^e^ Lexingtons, who in their time had great power in y^e^ State, John being Lord Keeper, Robt a powerfull judge & Baron, & Henry Deane & after Bishop of Lincolne, And serveing in France setled in some of those Southerly Countries, whereof those persons named w^th^ him 22. E. 1. were, viz. Suffolk, Sussex, or Surrey or y^e^ like. S^r^ Robt Southwell Maister of y^e^ Rolls, & who was left a Councillor by H. 8. for his children is by Doctor Fuller in his Church history & after him by D^r^ Heylin in his Eccl$\bar{a}$ Restaurata called S^r^ Rich. Southwell. I think he, or his father married an heir of Bohun of Midhurst or some branch of y^t^ house but had noe issue by her. If you please to send me an abstract of what you have in all times, & y^r^ pedigree to y^r^self, I shall be very proud to

Ex Registr. de Rufford.

find soe noble a tree had its first rooteing in o[r] soyle, or at least by my best endeavours give a testimony y[t] I am most heartily S[r]

Carcolston. Apr. 1. 1674.

y[r] faythfull Servant
Robt Thoroton

Holograph. Two closely written pages, foolscap, with marginal references, addressed "To S[r] Robt Southwell one of y[e] Clarkes of his Ma[ties] Privy Councell at Whitehall present these," and sealed in red wax with the arms of Thoroton:—Argent, a fesse between three hunting horns, sable. (See No. 15.)

Robert Thoroton, M.D., was the eldest son of Robert Thoroton, Esq., of Car Colston, in the county of Nottingham, who married, at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, November 30th, 1622, Anne, daughter of Peter Chambers. He was born about the year 1623-4, and practised at Car Colston as a physician "with competent success." He married Anne, second daughter of Gilbert Boun, Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of Newark, and at one time Member of Parliament for Nottingham (who resided at Bugge Hall on the High Pavement, Nottingham) by whom he had three daughters. In 1677 he published "The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire," a folio work which he commenced in 1667, and was buried at Car Colston, November 23rd, 1678. *See* "Robert Thoroton, Physician and Antiquary. By John T. Godfrey, F.R.H.S., 1890." Thoroton (page 319) thus refers to Sir Robert Southwell to whom this letter is addressed:—".....Anthony Southwell, who was Father of *Robert Southwell* of Kinsale in the said County of Cork, Vice Admiral of Munster, who was Father of Sir *Robert Southwell*, now one of the Clarks of his Majesties Privy Council, not unfit to be stiled *Domini Regis Clericis* like his predecessor *John de Southwell.*" The "Mapp of NottinghamShire," engraved in 1676, facing page 1 of Thoroton's work, is dedicated to Sir Robert Southwell, and bears his arms.

17.—Patent appointing John Hacker, Esq. Sheriff of the County of Nottingham, 1674.

Patent appointing John Hacker, Esq., of Flintham, Notts., to be Sheriff of the County of Nottingham. A Latin document on vellum, 14¾ in. x 8 in., date at Westminster, November 12th, 25 Charles II. The seal is missing.

John Hacker, Esq., of Flintham, Notts., and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, was the eldest son of Richard Hacker, Esq., of Flintham, who served as High Sheriff of Notts. in 1647. (See No. 14.) He was twice married, Mary, his first wife, was the daughter of Robert Leigh, Esq., of Chingford, co. Essex, and of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law, and Elizabeth, his second wife, was the daughter of Sir Edward Harrington, Knight, of Ridlington, co. Rutland. By his first wife he had three sons and a daughter, all of whom survived their parents, and by the second marriage he had a daughter, who died an infant. His second son, Robert, was High Sheriff of Notts. in 1700. (See No. 21.)

18—JOHN HUTCHINSON, ESQ., TO [————————]

S^r^

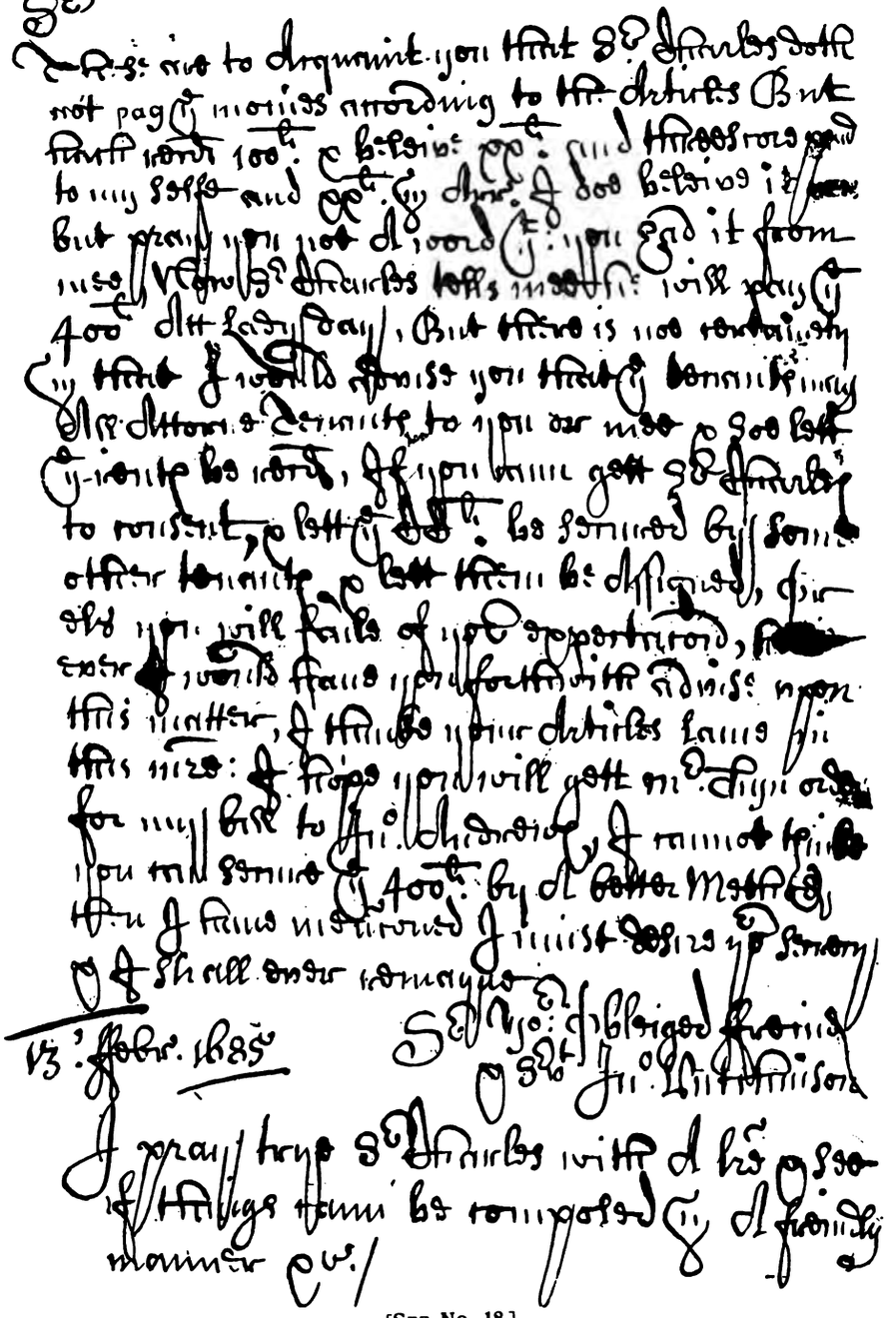
These are to Acquaint you that S^r^ Charles doth not pay y^e^ monies according to the Articles But hath recd 100^li^ & beleive xx^li^ and threescore paid to my selfe and xx^li^ in Arr. I doe beleive it but pray you not A word y^t^ you had it from mee. Now S^r^ Charles tells mee he will pay y^e^ 400^li^ Att Lady day, But there is noe certainety in that I would advise you that y^e^ tenants may All Attorne Tenants to you or mee & soe lett y^e^ rents be recd, If you cann gett S^r^ Charles to consent, & lett y^e^ CC^li^ be secured by some other tenants & lett them be Assigned, Or els you will faile of yor expectacon, however I would have you forthwith advise upon this matter, I thinke your Articles lame in this mre: I hope you will gett m^r^ chyn order for my bill to Jn^o^ Andrews, I cannot thinke you will secure y^e^ 400^li^ by A better Method then I have menconed I must desire yo^r^ secrecy & I shall ever remayne

S^r^ yo^r^ Obliged Freind

13. Febr. 1685. & S^r^v^t^ JN^O^ HUTCHINSON.

I pray trye S^r^ Charles with A lrē & see if things cann be composed in A friendly manner &c.

Holograph. One page, foolscap. The writer was the youngest of the four sons of Colonel John Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham (see No. 4). He married —— daughter of —— Morgan, of Wales, by whom he had two sons, one of whom emigrated to America, whilst the other is believed to have commanded a ship of war given by Queen Anne to the Czar of Russia, and to have been drowned at sea. It may be mentioned that the writer of the foregoing letter is not included in the pedigree of Hutchinson of Owthorpe, Notts., in Dr. Thoroton's *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, 1677, p. 79.



[SEE No. 18.]

19.—Power of Attorney—Richard Sterne, Esq., to Thomas Sanderson, of Nottingham, Notary Public.

Know all Men by these p^r^sents That I Richard Sterne of y^e^ City of York Esq^re^ and Commissary of y^e^ Exchequ^r^ of y^e^ Lord Archb'pp of York, have made, constituted & appoynted, & by these p^r^ sents Do make, constitute and appoynt Thomas Sanderson of y^e^ Towne of Nottingham Notary Publick, my true & lawfull Attorney, for me & in my stead, to Demand, Collect & receive all such Pensions & Synodalls as are, or shall become, due to his Grace y^e^ Lord Archb'pp of York, w^th^in & throughout y^e^ Archdeaconry of Nottingham afores^d^, And to attend y^e^ Synods w^ch^ shall hereafter be held & Celebrated in the Collegiate Church of Southwell and to officiate as Scribe or Actuary to and und^r^ y^e^ Commission^rs^ from time to time, then & there Presiding. And allso to take & receive y^e^ Usuall & Customary fees & dues in that behalfe, Hee y^e^ s^d^ Thomas Sanderson rendring an accompt to mee of all such his receipts, when thereunto required. In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal This Fifteenth Day of Aprill in y^e^ year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and Ninety.

Signed & Sealed in y^e^ p^r^sence of us—
John Holland
Samuel Waters

Ri: Sterne (L.S.)

One page, foolscap. Richard Sterne was the eldest son of Richard Sterne (a native of Mansfield, Notts.) who was Bishop of Carlisle from 1660 to 1664, and Archbishop of York from 1664 to 1683, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Dickinson, Esq., lord of the manor of Farnborough. He died at York in the year 1700.

20.—Marriage Settlement of Miss Ann Buck. 1693.

Draft Marriage Settlement, dated April 29th, 1693, twelve brief sheets (the remaining sheets missing) on the projected marriage of Ann, daughter of Samuel Buck, Esq., of Grays Inn, co. Middlesex, and William Levinz, Esq., son and heir of Sir Creswell Levinz, Knight, Serjeant-at-Law. Relates to the manor and advowson of Grove, the manor of West Retford, the manor and rectory of West Burton, all in the county of Nottingham, and to other manors, etc., in Notts. and Bedfordshire. From the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. [MS. No. 27,035.]

21.—Samuel Hood to Robert Hacker, Esq.

Worthy S^r^

S^r^ I understand that you are the High Sheriff for Nottingham-shyre; have sent this barer on purpose to acquaint you, that if you please will Furnish you with a Verry Credible Coach to attend you with 2 or 4 good stond Horses att the next Assizes which wee fitted M^r^ Porter Esqr this last yeare it is my duty and obediance to offer to you desireing y^r^ answer by this barer For the price shall leave to y^r^ discrection.

S^r^ I am y^r^ humble serv^tt^

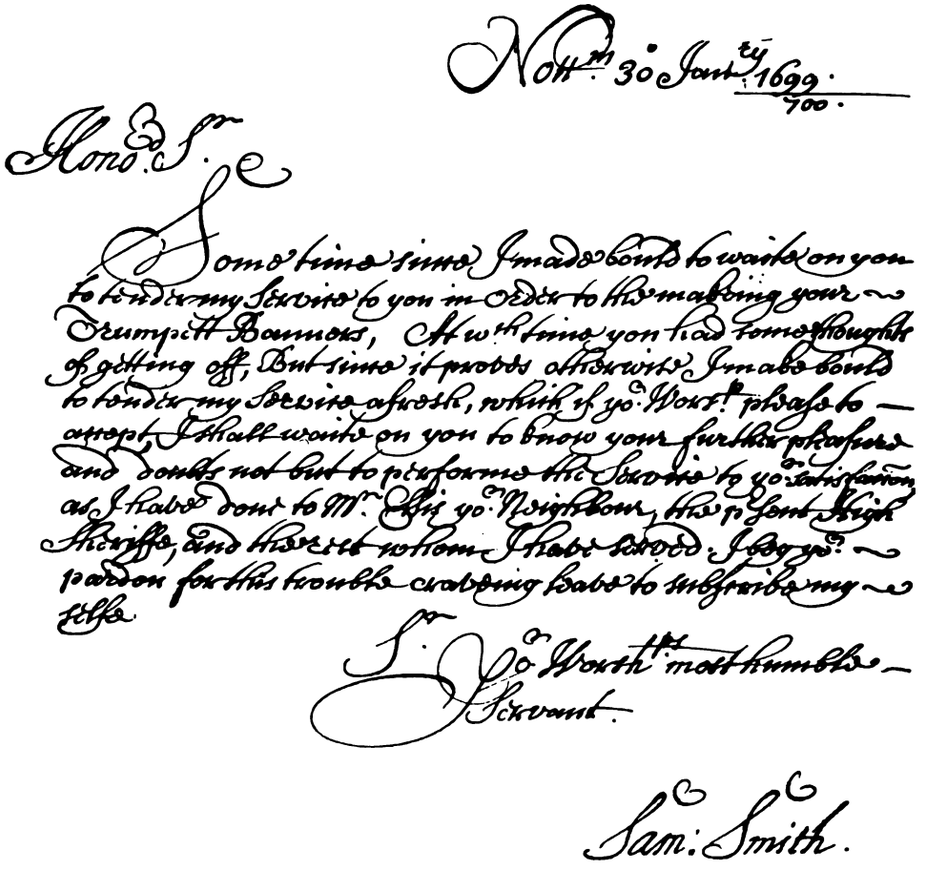
Samuel Hood

belongs to the Stage Coaches Notting

Notting
22^th^ Jan^r^y. 99.

Holograph. One page, quarto, addressed "For M^r^ Hacker Esq^r^ p^r^ sent in Newark." A well written business letter. Robert Hacker, Esq., of Newark-on-Trent, was the second son of John Hacker, Esq., of Flintham, Notts., and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, High Sheriff of Notts. in 1674 (see No. 17), by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Robert Leigh, Esq., of Chingford, co. Essex, and of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law; and died without issue.

22.—SAMUEL SMITH TO ROBERT HACKER, ESQ.



Nott^m 30° Jan^ry 1699.
700.

Hon^rd S^r

Some time since I made bould to waite on you to tender my Service to you in Order to the makeing your Trumpett Banners, At w^ch time you had some thoughts of getting off, But since it proves otherwise I make bould to tender my Service afresh, which if yo^r Wors^p please to accept, I shall waite on you to know your further pleasure and doubts not but to

performe the Service to yo^{r} satisfaccōn as I have done to M^{r} Ellis yo^{r} Neighbour, the p^{r}sent High Sheriffe, and the rest whom I have served. I beg yo^{r} pardon for this trouble craveing leave to subscribe my selfe

S^{r}

Yo^{r} Worsh^{ps} most humble
Servant.
Sam: Smith.

Holograph. One page, foolscap, addressed "To Robert Hacker Esq^{re} High Sheriffe of the County of Nottingham at Newarke present."

23.—Thomas Bower to Robert Hacker, Esq.

Nott^{m} 5^{o} Maij 1700.

S^{r}

By a speciall Messenger last night I rec^{d} these Proclamacons with the Tab affixed to them and I paid him 1^{s} w^{ch} he demanded as his Fee and inregard his Ma^{ties} Businesse should not be neglected I send a Messenger on purpose to wait upon you with them not Knowing the hast they require I paid y^{e} Messenger 3^{s} 6^{d} for his Fee for bringing the Acts of Parliam^{t}. S^{r} yo^{r} Under Sheriffe must pay those charges & put it into his accounts, All former Sheriffs repaid me againe w^{ch} I hope you will do the like For the Audito^{r} of the Exchequ^{r} allowes the Sheriffes those Fees in y^{e} passing their acc^{ts} when I come to Newarke on Fryday I will waite upon you & shew you the Messengers Receipt. I am

S^{r}

Yo^{r} most humble Serv^{t}
Tho: Bower.

Holograph. One page, foolscap, addressed "To Robert Hacker Esq^{re} High Sheriffe of the County of Nottingham at Newarke p^{r}sent."

24.—GEORGE WARBURTON, OF NEWARK, NOTTS., AND OTHERS, TO JOHN MITCHELL. CONVEYANCE. 1703.

Conveyance in consideration of £100, from George Warburton, of Newark upon Trent, Notts., Gentleman, Robert Sumner, of Elston, Notts., Yeoman, and Thomas Sumner, son and heir apparent of the said Robert, to John Mitchell, of Flawborough, Notts., Yeoman, of a cottage and land at Hawksworth, Notts. Dated May 12th, 1703. George Warburton gave his receipt for £63 15s., and Robert Sumner for £36 5s. The deed bears the autograph of "Geo Warburton" with a small well engraved seal of the arms, crest, and motto of Warburton:—*Arms*, Argent, a chevron between three cormorants, sable; *Crest*, A Saracen's head affrontée couped at the shoulders, proper, wreathed about the temples, argent and gules, issuing therefrom three ostrich feathers, or; *Motto*, "Je voil droyt avoyre."

William Warburton (son of William Warburton, buried at Shelton, Notts., May 23rd, 1653, and Anne, his second wife, buried at Shelton, December 28th, 1661) of the ancient family of Warburton, of Warburton and Arley, in Cheshire, distinguished himself as a Royalist in the Civil War, especially under Sir George Booth at Chester. He subsequently settled at Shelton, Notts., where he practised as a lawyer, and became Coroner of the county, which office he held until his death. By his second wife, Frances, daughter of Robert Awfield, of Elston, Notts., and widow of Gervase Armstrong, Esq., of Scarrington, Notts. [who, as Thoroton (*Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, p. 119) relates "reproved a vile Parliament soldier for swearing and cursing, and was by him stabbed to death"] by whom he had three sons. This second William Warburton was buried at Shelton, November 5th, 1669. His second (or third) son, GEORGE WARBURTON, who signs the above deed, born at Shelton, November 29th, 1659, was likewise a member of the legal profession, and established himself at Newark, of which place he eventually became Town Clerk, and is stated to have been much esteemed for his integrity. He married, about the year 1696, Elizabeth, daughter of William Hobman, Alderman of Newark, by whom he had several children. He died in November, 1706, and was buried on the 19th of that month within the parish church at Newark. His eldest son, William Warburton, born at Newark, December 24th, 1698, and baptized there, January 5th, 1698-9, was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester, January 20th, 1760, and died at his palace in that city, June 7th, 1779.

25.—LORD BRABAZON TO JAMES HAYNESS, OF NOTTINGHAM.

Hoath July 8th 1712

Dr Jim

Some Hounds yt my Ld Rake promis'd to send me over oblidges me to give you the trouble of this. I beg you'll put him in mind of it for I've made a match for a considerable sum of money to run in October, so desire him to get me the fleetest he possibly can, and if he brings them over himself he shan't repent his voyage, and by the bearer of ym shall remember my promise of yr wig, which shall be as hansome and good as

possible, Keep it as a secret from all but my L^{d} Rake and send me word by the first post what he says and you'll very much obl'dge y^{r} humble servant

Brabazon

I can't but once more desire he will get the fleetest he possibly can & tell him for mony & bandy [ ] if he'll let me see him here he shan't want and as much good wine as will fill his house.

Give my [ ]———————————————— ———& direct for me to be left at [ ]————Dublin. [*Written in the margin is*] pray bid him cast an eye on Chaworth's Younker.

Holograph. One page, quarto, much discoloured, and torn at the right hand bottom corner. Addressed "For M^{r} James Hayness at his house in Nottingham England." The writer was doubtless, Chaworth, sixth Earl of Meath, eldest son of Chambre, fifth Earl (who was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, April 2nd, 1715, and whose daughter, Lady Mary Brabazon, was buried in the same vault, January 6th, 1737) by his wife, Juliana, only daughter and heir of Viscount Chaworth. The sixth Earl was born in 1686, and married in 1731, Juliana, daughter of Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart. He died without issue in 1751, and was succeeded by his brother. The fifth Earl of Meath, and his daughter, above mentioned, lived in Nottingham for many years.

26.—An Abstract of Lady Parson's Title Deeds.

Five brief sheets. At the top of the first sheet is written "An Abstract of Lady Parsons her title Deeds and writings of the Mannor of Stanton on the Woulds in the County of Nottingham." The first deed recited is the Will, dated June 28th, 1684, of Sir William Clifton, Bart., of Clifton, Notts.

Sir John Parsons, second Baronet, married Catherine (daughter of Sir Clifford Clifton, Knight) elder sister and co-heiress of the above Sir William Clifton, Baronet, and through her acquired the manor of Stanton-on-the-Wolds, and other property at Upper Broughton, in the same county. Sir John Parsons died January 17th, 1704, in the 48th year of his age, and was buried in Stanton Church. He left an only son and successor, Sir William Parsons, third Baronet, who died in 1760, and

was buried at Arnold, Notts., of which place his son John was Vicar. He had another son, William, at one time an officer in the army, who was convicted of highway robbery, and was subsequently hanged at Tyburn for returning from transportation. "A Genuine, Impartial, and Authentic Account of the Life of" this individual "taken from Memoirs of his own Handwriting, . . . wherein is a True Account of his Amours, his Forgeries, and other Villanies," was published in London in 1751. This William Parsons, whose portrait is here reproduced, left an only son, Mark, who succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his grandfather. Sir Mark Parsons lived in great retirement, and was never married, and upon his death, in 1812, the title became extinct. The manor house at Stanton-on-the-Wolds, a plain, unpretentious building of red brick, has been occupied as a farmhouse for many years past. The latest deed mentioned in the above Abstract is dated March 14th, 1719, when Dame Katherine Parsons was still alive.

27.—THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO MR. COLLINS, DECLINING TO REPRIEVE A MAN CONVICTED OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Newcastle House March 18. 172⅝

S^r^

I received the Favour of your Letter, and should be glad to serve you in any thing you desire, but the robbing upon the highway being what the King has very seldom or ever pardoned, and His Majesty having already granted a Reprieve to one that was condemned for the like Robbery at the last Assizes at Winchester, the granting of another may be of very ill consequence to the publick. I hope therefore you'll excuse if I cannot obey your Commands.

I am
S^r^
Your most humble Servant

Mr. Collins.

Holograph. One page, quarto.

Thomas Pelham-Holles, statesman, only son of Thomas Pelham, first Lord Pelham, by his second wife, Lady Grace, youngest daughter of Gilbert Holles, third Earl of Clare, and sister of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, was born July 21st, 1693. He was educated at Westminster School, and at the University of Cambridge, of which he ultimately became Chancellor. In July, 1711, he added the name and arms of Holles to those of Pelham on succeeding (as adopted heir) to the bulk of the estates of his uncle, John Holles, Duke of Newcastle. On February 23rd, 1711-2, he succeeded his father as Baron Pelham of Laughton. On October 19th, 1714, he was created Viscount Haughton of Haughton, Notts. and Earl of Clare in Suffolk. About the same time he was commissioned as Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, Westminster, and Nottinghamshire, Steward of Sherwood Forest and Folewood Park, and a little later (January 5th, 1715) vice-admiral of the coast of Sussex. He was created, August 11th, 1715, Marquis of Clare and Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On April 2nd, 1717, he married Lady Henrietta, eldest daughter of Francis, second Earl of Godolphin. The remainder of his career must be briefly summarised. On April 30th, 1718, he was installed K.G. at Windsor, became a Secretary of State in 1724, and in April, 1726, was chosen Recorder of Nottingham. He was subsequently Prime Minister, and was created, November 13th, 1756, Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne, with remainder in tail to his favourite nephew, Henry Fiennes Clinton, ninth Earl of Lincoln. On parting with the seals of the Treasury, he refused a pension, but was created, May 4th, 1762, Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, with remainder to his cousin, Thomas Pelham. He was afterwards dismissed from his Lord-Lieutenancies and the Stewardship of Sherwood Forest and Folewood Park, but reinstated in 1765. Newcastle closed his political career as Lord Privy Seal in Lord Rockingham's administration, July, 1765-August, 1766, and died November 17th, 1768, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, from a paralytic stroke. "He was nervous and pompous, always in a hurry, and always behindhand; ignorant of common things, and not learned in any sense. Throughout his career a morbid vanity and immoderate love of place and power made him jealous, suspicious of his colleagues, fretful and faithless." On the other hand, he was, according to the standard of his age, an honest politician, and died £300,000 the poorer for nearly half a century of official life.

28.—The Life of Charles Deering, M.D., 1737.

Copy of a letter, 11 pages, foolscap, dated July 31st, 1737. It commences "Dear Mr Bury," and is signed "C. Deering." On the cover or title-page is written "The Life of Charles Deering, M.D. (from a Manuscript in the Doctor's hand Writing, now in the possession of James Dowland, Esq.) carefully compared with the Original. 1809." and certified "Exd with the original in Dr Deering's own hand writing. James Dowland." The original manuscript is in Bromley House Library, Nottingham.

In his manuscript Life, Charles Deering relates that "having passed through the Several Classes of the Public School, performed my Exercises at the Gymnasium of Hamburg, and acquainted myself with 3 or 4 of the living Languages I set out for Leyden in 1708, where for the Space of two Years and an half, I diligently frequented both the public and private theoretical & practical Lectures of Dr. Boerhave and Albinus, the anatomical and chirurgical of Professor Rau, the chymical of Le Mort, and I also attended the Botanical in the Physic Garden. I spent besides Some Time under the famous Ruysch at Amsterdam, where falling into Acquaintance with an Holsatian Nobleman, I had an opportunity of Visiting several parts of Europe with him in Quality of a companion, at my Return to Hamburg an offer was made to me to enter into the Service of the late Czaar Peter Alexeiwitz, as Secretary to Baron Schack, Envoy Extraordinary to her late Majesty Queen Anne from that Prince, & being at the same Time informed y^t^ that Nobleman employ'd a great Part of his Leisure Time in chymical Experiments, I gladly embraced the opportunity, and went on board of the Thomas & Eliz. an english Pink, bound for London 1713, the 10^th^ of April, as you have seen by the Pasport of M^r^ Wich, Envoy extraordinary from Queen Anne to the lower Saxon Circle." Here he continued his studies, and in 1715, on Baron Schack quitting the Russian service, he became a private tutor, afterwards lodging with a Russian gentleman at Chelsea. He then became tutor to the son of Sir John Cope, and together they made a tour through Hampshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, and Warwickshire. "I was married in the beginning of November 1718. Set out for Calais 3 Days after, whence in Complaisance to one of my fellow Travellers who was going to take his D^rs^ Degree at Rheims, but could not pronounce y^e^ latin very readily the forreign Way, I went through Flanders to that University where we both had our Promotion in December, thence we went to Paris." Here D^r^ Deering went through an extensive course of study at the hospitals of the Hôtel Dieu, the Quinze-vingt, and la Salpetriere, and returned to Chelsea in the following August. "I took Lodgings in Spittalfields . . . . . About y^t^ part of London, viz. Bishops Gate, Shoreditch, Whitechapple, and Stepney Parish, I have alwais practised as a regular Physician, which many of the Inhabitants can testify, and it is well Known that I have been above thirteen years the Slave of the poor of these Parishes in Midwifery." After referring to the slanderous reports of him circulated by Dr. Plumptre, the narrative terminates. Dr. Deering appears to have settled in Nottingham in August, 1735. In 1738 he published "Catalogus Stirpium; &c. or, A Catalogue of Plants Naturally growing and commonly cultivated in divers Parts of England, More especially about Nottingham, etc." About this time he issued "Proposals for printing, by subscription, a book entitled NOTTINGHAMIA VETUS ET NOVA." On October 29th, 1745, he became an ensign in a company of foot raised in Nottingham to repel the invading Stuart. Dr. Deering died in a chamber over a shop on the south side of St. Peter's Square, which was pulled down during the formation of Albert Street. The Corporation of Nottingham had the decency to bury the historian, who was in the most abject circumstances when he died. The date of Deering's death is thus recorded by local historians:—Orange, *History and Antiquities of Nottingham*, 1840, p. 954, says "He died 25th February, 1749, aged 72, and was buried in St. Peter's Church-yard;" Sutton, *The Nottingham Date Book*, 1852, p. 200, states "1749. *February 25th.*—Dr. Deering, the author of 'Deering's History of Nottingham,' which has always been regarded as quite an authority on all matters with which it dealt, passed away amidst poverty and generally wretched associations;" Wylie, *Old and New Nottingham*, 1853, p. 231, says "'He died,' says Blackner, 'of a broken heart on the 25th of February, 1749, in a chamber over a shop on the south side of St. Peter's square;'" Bailey, *Annals of Nottinghamshire*, 1853, p. 1206, states "1749. Charles Deering, M.D., author of the well known *History of Nottingham*, died 25th February this year, at his lodgings, in a house on the south side of St. Peter's-square;" Hine, *Nottingham, Its Castle*, 1876, p. 29,

says "1749. Charles Deering, M.D., a native of Germany, author of 'History of Nottingham,' and other works, died February 28th, at his lodgings, in St. Peter's Square, Nottingham." *The Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xiv., p. 280, gives a different date, "He died 12 April 1749, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Nottingham, opposite the house he lived in." These six *authorities*, alas, make the unfortunate gentleman die after he was buried. Bearing in mind the well-known lines of Sir Cuthbert Sharp,

"To solve each doubt, make stubborn facts agree,
Untwist the linkèd bouts of pedigree,
And, on a point where Garter's self might err,
Quote—fearless quote—the Parish Register,"

we have examined the registers of St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, and found the following entry in the bold writing of the Rev. Edward Chappell, Rector from 1725 to 1767:

"*Were buried 1748*

* * * * * * *

Febry 7 Charles Dering Physician."

[According to the present computation this date would read 7 February 1748-9].

Dr. Deering, having been somewhat indebted to Thomas Willington, druggist, he and George Ayscough, printer, seized his manuscript history of Nottingham, which they published in one volume, quarto, in 1751, but had not the generosity to erect a slab to mark the last resting-place of the unfortunate author. Deering was a loyal citizen, and a warm supporter of the Church, "so loyal indeed, that he wrote a history of Nottingham without once alluding to the name of Colonel Hutchinson!" This statement of Wylie, *Old and New Nottingham*, p. 230, is incorrect, for a reference to Deering's work shows the name of Colonel Hutchinson mentioned on pages 42, 221, 222, and 252.

29. Power of Attorney—John Gilbert Cooper, Esq. to William Whitehead, Gent.

Nottinghamshire.

Whereas John Gilbert Cooper Esquire Sheriff of the County of Nottingham for the year ended at Michalmas last in the Thirteenth year of his present Majesty King George the Second Anno q' domini one Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty Nine is in Surplusage upon his Account the Summ of Five pounds two Shillings and Eleven pence which Surplusage is to be Satisfied by the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majestys Treasury Now Know all men by these presents that I the said John Gilbert Cooper Do by these presents Make Ordain Constitute and appoint William Whitehead of Greys Inn in the County of Middlesex Gentlemen my true and Lawful Attorney

and I do hereby Authorize the said William Whitehead for me and in my Name to ask demand and receive of the said Lords Commissioners of his Majestys Treasury or officers of the Exchequer the Said Surplusage or Summ of Money and to give such receipt or acquittance for the same for me and in my Name and Generally to do Such other Act or Acts thing or things as the like Case is or may be Necessarily required. In Witness whereof I have hereunto Sett my Hand and seal this twelfth day of May in the Thirteenth year of his present Majestys Reign Anno q' Domini 1740.

(L. S.)

Signed Sealed and Delivered
In the presence of Henry Tatam
Henry Fletcher.

One page, foolscap. The Thurgarton Priory Estate, Notts. (see No. 3), having passed by devise to John Gilbert, Esq., that gentleman (here referred to) thereupon assumed the additional surname and arms of Cooper, and was the father of John Gilbert Cooper, the poet and miscellaneous writer, who was born at Thurgaraton Priory in 1723, and died at his father's house in Mayfair, London, April 14th, 1769.

30.—Power of Attorney—John Newton, Esq., to Thomas Duck, Gent.

Know all Men by these Presents that I John Newton Esquire Sheriff of the County of Nottingham Have Constituted and appointed and by these presents Do constitute and appoint Thomas Duck of Greys Inn in the County of Middlesex Gentleman my True and Lawfull Attorney for me and in my Name to ask and receive of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majestys Treasury or of any other Officer or Person concerned in His Majestys Exchequer the Sum of Ninety Five Pounds and Thirteen Shillings set apart for me as Sheriff of

the said County of Nottingham by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the Third year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the First Intitled an Act for the better enabling Sheriffs to Sue out their Patents and Pass their Accounts And for me and in my Name to give such Receipts or Acquittances for the same as in such Cases are usually required hereby Confirming whatsoever my said Attorney shall Lawfully do herein In witness whereof I have hereunto Sett my Hand and Seal of Office this Sixth day of December in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Two.

JOHN NEWTON (L. S.)

Sealed and delivered (upon paper
duly Stampt) in the Presence of
Tho: Ince
Jos. Hodgkinson

One page, foolscap. Sealed in red wax with the crest of Newton, A lion's jamb erect, gules, grasping a key affixed to a chain, or.

31.—ABSTRACT OF THE TITLE OF ELIZABETH MILWARD SPR TO A FREEHOLD ESTATE AT LENTON IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Eight brief sheets, headed as above, commencing with indentures made January 25th and 26th, 1684, and ending May 1st, 1776. Relates to the "Scite Circuite & Precinct of the late dissolved Priory of Lenton in the County of Nottingham," and to other lands, tenements, and premises in Lenton and Radford, Notts. From the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. [unnumbered]. Two imperfect documents, also unnumbered, relate to the last. Another abstract of title (numbered 27,766) consisting of fourteen brief sheets (the first being missing) relates to the same property. Another draft of five brief sheets (the first missing) and numbered 27,690, is a "Copy of Bargain and Sale to declare the uses of Recovery" from Elizabeth Milward, spinster, to John Corbett Tipton, dated April 23rd, 1763. Five documents in all. Miss Elizabeth Milward, above mentioned, was the only daughter and heiress of Edward Milward, M.D., and his wife Elizabeth Wilmot. She resided in Newman Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the County of Middlesex, and eventually sold her estates in Lenton and Radford, for £36,000 to Thomas Pares, the younger. of the town of Leicester, and Thomas Paget, of Scraptoft, co. Leicester, gentlemen, who were in partnership at Leicester as bankers. For an account of the descent of the site and demesne of Lenton Priory, as recited in these documents, see Godfrey's *History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton*, 1884, page 193, *et seq.*

32.—PROBATE OF THE WILL OF SAMUEL STEVENSON, OF NOTTINGHAM. 1770.

Probate granted at York, April 30th, 1770, of the Will, dated January 30th in the same year, of Samuel Stevenson, late of the Town of Nottingham, Gardener. Relates to property in Bearward Lane (now Mount Street), Nottingham. From the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. [MS. No. 31,535.]

33.—"THE HERALD'S VISITATION OF THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM IN 1672, WITH ADDITIONS."

Foolscap folio. 81 folios. This beautifully written manuscript by Baruch [Barak] Longmate, the heraldic painter, was formerly the property of Sir George Nayler, Garter King of Arms (1764-1831) whose bookplate it contains, and later of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. [MS. No. 11,845]. The latest date we have discovered is 1774. Sir Thomas Phillipps was evidently in error when he called this manuscript a Visitation, as there was no Visitation of Nottinghamshire in 1672. A careful examination of the volume shows that the pedigrees are derived principally from Dr. Thoroton's *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, and are in some cases considerably extended. Some of the pedigrees are obtained from various other sources, whilst others are based on monumental inscriptions in Nottinghamshire and elsewhere. In the catalogue of the Phillipps' sale in London, June 5-10, 1899, the manuscript is described as above. At the commencement is an index of the pedigrees, of which the following is a re-arranged and extended copy:—

	FOLIO
A.	
Alton, of Nottingham ...	74
Amundeville (see Bussy) ...	75
Armstrong, of Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	12
Arnall, of Car Colston ...	29
Ayscough, of Nuttall ...	45
B.	
Babington, of Chilwell and Rampton	4
Baker, of Awsworth ...	44
Barret, of Thoroton ...	27
Basset, of Drayton ...	22
Basset, of Fledborough ...	55
Bosvill (see Mountency) ...	37
Boun, of Hockerton ...	53
Bret (see Basset) ...	22
Brinsley, of Brinsley ...	46
Bussy ...	75
C.	
Cartwright, of Ossington ...	54
Clifford, of Rushcliffe ...	1
Collin, of Nottingham ...	79
Cooper, of Thurgarton ...	49
Cranmer, of Aslockton ...	32
Cressy, of Oldcotes, &c. ...	68
D.	
Draper, of Flintham ...	30
E.	
Eyre, of Rampton ...	60
Eyre, of Ryton ...	67
F.	
Fenton, of Fenton ...	61
Fitz Randolph, of Kirkby ...	45
Foljambe (see Villers) ...	21
Frescheville ...	14
G.	
Gascoigne, of Treswell ...	60
Gascoigne, of Whatton ...	33
Golding, of Colston Basset ...	23
Gray, of Codnor and Toton	19, 41
Gregory, of Nottingham ...	73
H.	
Handley, of Bramcote and Wilford	42
Hatfield, of Willoughby ...	9

	FOLIO
Hercy, of Grove ...	59
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Hewyt, of Alverton ...	35
Holles, of Haughton ...	66
Hotchkin, of Bradmore ...	80
Hotoft, of Flintham ...	31
Hunt (see Boun) ...	53
Hutchinson, of Owthorpe ...	20
I.	
Ingleby, of Hickling ...	20
K.	
Kyme (see Quarnby) ...	74
L.	
Lascelles, of Elston ...	35
Leek, of Gotham, Lowdham, and Screveton ...	10, 29
Leek, of Halam, Osberton, Normanton, and Balderton ...	52
Leek, of Sutton ...	19
Lutterell, of Gamston ...	18
M.	
Markham, of Cotham ...	36
Meeres (see Bussy) ...	75
Mellors, of Nottingham ...	74
Mering, of Meering ...	39
More, of Langford ...	38
Mounteney ...	37
N.	
Nevill, of Grove ...	59
Nevill, of Thorney ...	40
North, of Walkeringham ...	63
O.	
Odingsells ...	77
P.	
Palmer, of Southwell ...	52
Palmes, of Stapleford ...	43
Parkyns, of Bunny ...	15
Pendock, of Tollerton ...	25
Pigot, of Thrumpton ...	7
Plumpton (see Villers) ...	21
Plumptre, of Nottingham ...	72
Poutrell, of Thrumpton ...	6
Q.	
Quarnby, of Nottingham ...	74
R.	
Raynes, of Stanford-on-Soar ...	2
Roos, of Laxton ...	56
Rosell, of Radcliffe-on-Trent ...	26
Roucliffe (see Villers) ...	21
S.	
Sacheverell, of Barton-in-Fabis	16
Sacheverell, of Radcliffe-on-Soar	5
Samon, of Nottingham ...	71
Saunderson, of Serleby ...	69
Savile ...	65
Scrimshire, of Cotgrave ...	23
Serleby, of Serleby ...	70
Shipman, of Scarrington ...	28
Smith, of Broxtow ...	44
Sothill (see Villers) ...	21
Stafford (see Basset) ...	22
S^{t} Andrew, of Gotham ...	8
S^{t} Amand, of Nottingham ...	81
Stapleford, of Stapleford ...	43
Stapleton, of Rempstone ...	11
Staunton, of Staunton ...	34
Strelley, of Strelley ...	76
Strelley, of Woodborough and Arnold ...	50
Stringer, of Eaton ...	58
Sutton, of Averham ...	78
T.	
Tevery, of Stapleford ...	43
Thornhaugh, of Fenton ...	62
Thorold, of Thoroton ...	27
Tickhill (see Quarnby) ...	74
Toppe, of Broxtow ...	44

V.	FOLIO		FOLIO
Villers, of Kinolton ...	21	Williamson, of East Markham	57
W.		Willoughby, of Normanton-on-Soar	3
Walker, of Epperstone ...	48	Wood, of Woodborough ...	49
Whalley, of Cotgrave ...	24	Wylde, of Nettleworth ...	47
Whalley, of Kirketon ...	30	Wymondesold, of Southwell ...	51
White, of Cotgrave ...	24	Z.	
Widmerpole, of Widmerpool ...	13	Zouch, of Codnor and Toton ...	41

Barach Longmate, the writer of this volume, son of Barak and Elizabeth Longmate, was born at St. James's, Westminster, in 1738. He was distinguished as a genealogist and heraldic engraver, and dying at his house in Noel Street, Soho, July 23rd, 1793, was buried in Marylebone churchyard. By his wife, Elizabeth (who died in 1781) he had a son, Barak (b. 1768, d. 1836), who was also well skilled in heraldry. His small but valuable collection of heraldic manuscripts realised by auction, March 6th and 7th, 1794, only £235 9s. 9d.

34.—REV. RICHARD SKINNER, B.D., TO THE REV. DR. DISNEY.

Dear Sir,

The Bearer is to return you Thoroton's Antiquities; for the use of which, you have my best Thanks.

I fully intended to have transcribed the inclosed Index of Arms fairly; and to have made y^e^ References to the Plates of Arms, and the Pages of the Book where the Blazon and the Accounts of the Families are given: Which would have made the Work more consultable than it is in its present state; the Index being no farther alphabetical than the Initial Letters. I intended likewise to have added the succession by Heiresses more completely, with a List of the ancient Families whose Arms are wanting: But for this last Fortnight have been quite disabled, by a Return of the Gout into my Hands.—I drew it up merely to imprint y^e^ Contents in my Memory: Imperfect as it is, I rather send it to you, as you desired to see it, than commit it to the Flames, which otherwise would have been its Fate. Please to observe, the Blazon is (one or two Instances excepted) in the Doctor's own Words, wherever it could be

found; In many Places it might have been given in fewer Words. But Heraldry was not the Doctor's Fort; tho' otherwise He is very accurate, as far as his Materials would admit. I wish the Editor may be a Person of Knowledge in Antiquity: Otherwise the old Edition will keep up its present extravagant Price, notwithstanding Messr Creswell's & Burbage's fair Promises.

The Author says (p. 187) "the Coheiresses of Dive (Lord of Winthrop & Balderton) were married to the two excellent Families of Bussy and Deisney." Now, as the Pedigree of Bussy of Lincoln Shire is given under Balderton (p. 184) no Doubt that of Deisney would have been inserted, if the Doctor had had it. As the Connection of this latter Family with Nottingham Shire is renewed: Query, Is there not still greater Reason for inserting it now? Was I the Editor, I should be puzzled where to place it, under Winthrop, or Flintham.

Since I am putting Interrogatories, Pray cannot a more full Account be given of the Dives and Amundevills, two ancient Families long extinct in the Male Line; and consequently more liable to be forgotten? The Hackers & Cartwrights (& perhaps the Cranmers) may be more easily enlarged—continued at least.

But no more of Thoroton. I am only to beg my best Respects to your good Woman (hoping to hear that She and your Son John are as well as can be expected) and to Subscribe my self your most

obedient Servant & [covered by wafer]

R. Skinner.

Bassingham Nov. 18 1777.

Holograph. Three pages, quarto, addressed "Revd. Dr. Disney, Flintham." Accompanying it are eight pages, foolscap, headed "Arms in Thoroton's Antiquities of Nottmsh. alphabetically disposed."

In Bromley House Library, Nottingham, is the first part of a folio reprint of Thoroton's "Antiquities of Nottinghamshire," issued by W. Whittingham, of Lynn-Regis, Norfolk, and dated July 11th, 1781. It contains 60 pages relating to the Hundred of Rushcliffe.

The writer of this letter, the Rev. Richard Skinner, B.D., was instituted to the Rectory of Bassingham, in the County of Lincoln, March 26th, 1774, and held that benefice until his death in 1796. The Rev. Dr. Disney, to whom the letter is addressed, was the Rev. John Disney, Rector of Swinderby, in Lincolnshire, who officiated at a marriage at Flintham, Notts., in 1777, and was then probably acting as curate-in-charge during the vicariate of the Rev. George Wakefield, who was at that time Vicar of Flintham.

35.—WRIT OF DISCHARGE AND ACCEPTANCE BETWEEN WILLIAM DENISON, ESQ., LATE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM, AND CHARLES VERE DASHWOOD, ESQ., PRESENT SHERIFF. 1780.

A parchment deed dated March 8th, 1780, handing over the County of Nottingham with the County Hall, gaol, gaoler, records, prisoners, etc. Among the prisoners we find "The Body of James Cliff Committed by Warrant under the hand and seal of William Coape Sherbrooke Esquire, being Convicted before him of having in his possession on Sunday the Nineteenth day of September a Male Deer in Thorneywood Chace," "The Body of William Eastwood Labourer Convicted at the Session of the Peace held as aforesaid at the Town of Nottingham aforesaid of Petit Larceny and was ordered by the Court to be taken by the Keeper of the Common Gaol of this County or his lawful Deputy to the Town of Mansfield in this County on the next Market Day to be stript down naked to the Waist and to be whipt with a Cat of nine tails by one of them till his Body be Bloody through the Principal Part of the said Town at Twelve o' Clock at Noon and then to be Discharged on paying his Fees which to the Clerk of the Peace are £1. 4. 4." The principal interest in this document lies in the following endorsement:—

"I Richard Bonington Gaoler of the County of Nottingham Do hereby acknowledge that I have in my Custody the Bodies of the several Prisoners within named which Bodies I Do hereby Promise to keep in my Custody according to their respective Detainers until they shall be respectively Discharged by due course of Law.

Rich^d Bonington

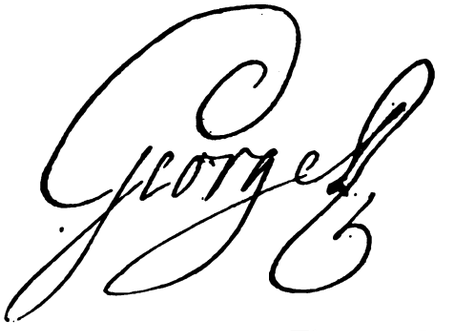
Witness
W. D. Crofts
Sam^l Turner

In Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, edited by R. E. Graves, 1886, vol. i., p. 155, we find "Richard Parkes Bonington was born at the village of Arnold, near Nottingham, in 1801. His father, who was for a time Governor of Nottingham gaol, but lost his appointment through irregularities, became afterwards a portrait painter, and went to Paris. Young Bonington, then fifteen years of age, etc." The *Dictionary of National Biography* (v. 352) states "Richard Parkes Bonington (1801-1828), painter in oil and water colours, was born at the village of Arnold, near Nottingham, on 25 Oct. 1801. His grandfather was governor of Nottingham gaol, to which post his father succeeded, but the latter lost it through irregularities. His mothers name was Parkes, and she kept a ladies' school at Arnold, which was afterwards moved to Nottingham; but it was broken up by the imprudent conduct of her husband, and the family went to Calais. The father had previously taken to painting, and he exhibited a landscape at the Royal Academy in 1797, and a portrait in 1808, and published a few coloured prints." From Wylie's *Old and New Nottingham*, 1853, p. 236, we gather the following particulars. Richard Bonington, the artist, resided for many years in a humble dwelling in Park Street, Nottingham, and always took a deep interest in the affairs of the town. In 1815 he was a candidate for the Junior Council, Mr. James Dale, druggist, a tory, defeating him by a small majority of 33 votes. The artist of Park Street was an ardent politician, and at many of the liberal meetings he either filled the chair or took some other prominent part in the proceedings. Samuel W. Riley, in the sixth volume of "The Itinerant, or Memoirs of an Actor," relates in his account of his introduction to the artist, "Mr. Bonington is an artist of celebrity, and his lively better self indulged me in his absence with a view of his works, at the same time conversing in a style superior to females in general . . . ." Mr. Bonington, whose nautical phrases, athletic appearance, and fondness for his original profession of a sailor, secured him the title of "The Admiral." Mr. Riley describes a tavern parlour scene, the light and life of which was Richard Bonington, then in his prime, and pursuing a prosperous and successfuf career: "The Admiral," as the actor styles his artist friend, "in his usual way introduced me to the company, and a set of more hearty, generous, joyous fellows I never met with. People in the middle walk of life, respectable tradesmen, possessing a neighbourly harmony towards each other pleasing to behold." The itinerant, by the generous exertions of "the admiral" and his company, cleared £60 at one evening's entertainment at the theatre. Richard Parkes Bonington, the son, who studied in Paris and Italy, excelled alike in marine, landscape, and figure subjects, which have gained for his name a European reputation. He met with a sunstroke while sketching in Paris, which brought on brain fever, from which he never recovered. He died in London, in September, 1828, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. Here we have conflicting statements respecting the parentage of Richard Parkes Bonington, the artist, and after long and careful investigation, we have come to the conclusion that he was *not* the son of the gaoler, as stated in the first two authorities quoted in this note. On taking the foregoing facsimile signature of the gaoler to St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, we find that it agrees with the signatures to two marriages recorded in the registers. On May 22nd, 1766, Richard Bonington and Mary Truman were married by the Rev. L. Whitaker, curate, in the presence of Samuel Turner and Martha Page, and on January 26th, 1780, Richard Bonington and Sarah Farnsworth were married by the Rev. William Nelson, in the presence of Ann Farnsworth and Henry Worrall. Moreover, we find that in 1799 (*The Nottingham Directory*, by E. Willoughby, page 4) there were two persons of the same name residing in Nottingham:—

"Bonington Richard, *Keeper of the Town-Gaol*, Weekday-cross
Bonington Richard, *Drawing-master*, Butt-dike."

The latter was presumably the father of Richard Parkes Bonington, the artist.

36.—ROYAL PARDON TO THOMAS BLACKNER ON CONDITION OF SERVING IN THE LAND OR SEA SERVICE.



(L. S.) Whereas Thomas Blackner was at a General Quarter Sessions holden at Nottingham tried and convicted of Felony and convicted and committed to Southwell Prison for the Space of Five Years; And Whereas some favourable Circumstances have been humbly represented unto Us, inducing Us to extend Our Royal Grace and Mercy unto him, and to grant him Our Pardon for his said Crime on Condition of his entering and continuing to serve us in our Land or Sea Service Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that You cause him the said Thomas Blackner to be delivered over to such Person or Persons as shall be duly authorized to receive him for the purpose aforesaid, and that he be inserted in the first and next general Pardon that shall come out for the Midland Circuit. And for so doing this shall be Your Warrant Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the Thirtieth Day of October 1782 In the Twenty Third Year of Our Reign.

To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved
The Chairman and Justices of
the General Quarter Sessions
at Nottingham, and all
others whom it may concern

By His Majesty's Command
THO: TOWNSHEND

Thomas Blackner. Pardon on Condition of serving in the Land or Sea Service.

Two pages, foolscap, with the autograph and seal of King George the Third.

37.—Lord Byron to —— Daws, giving instructions for Newstead Abbey to be prepared for his reception. 1784.

Daws

As I intend being at Newstead on the 8 or 10th of next Month I wou'd have you order in a load of Coals, & tell Bell to put up a few Bricks in the Hall fire place that I may have a Fire there. I woud have Jon Hardstaff do the Carpenters work that is wanted. I am informed that John Lee is imploy'd at Newstead by Twig & that He stopes the Earths for Mr Musters, the Instant I get down I will Discharge Mr Musters and send John Lee to Gaol tell Bell to have everything in readiness to put up the Hall Chimney piece whilst I am down do you see that there is a good Road to the Pk Gates, & down to the House.

Byron

Hampd Decr 24th—84.

Newstead Abbey in 1793.

Holograph. One page, quarto, written in a bold, shaky, hand. This letter was written by that belligerent nobleman, William, fifth Lord Byron, who was born November 5th, 1722, and succeeded his father August 8th, 1736. Having killed his neighbour, William Chaworth, Esq., in a duel, January 26th, 1765, he was arraigned before his peers in Westminster Hall on April 16th and 17th following and found guilty of manslaughter; but claiming the benefit of the statute of Edward VI. he was discharged on paying his fees. He had previously married, March 28th, 1747, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Shaw, Esq., of Besthorpe Hall, Norfolk (who died November, 1788), and dying, May 19th, 1798, without surviving issue, was succeeded by his great-nephew, George Gordon, sixth Lord Byron, the Poet. (See No. 50.)

38.—PETITION OF THE REV. EDMUND CARTWRIGHT FOR A PATENT FOR AN INVENTION.

In Chancery

Edmund Cartwright of Doncaster in the County of York Clerk Master of Arts maketh Oath and saith that after much Study and Expense he hath invented Machinery for dressing, heckling, combing and preparing Hemp, Flax, Wool, Hair, Silk and Cotton, and that the Same will be of great Public Utility, And this Deponent further saith that he is the first and true Inventor thereof and the Same is not known to any other Person or Persons whatsoever to the best of his Knowledge and Belief.

Edmund Cartwright

Sworn at Louth in the County of Lincoln this seventeen Day of March 1790 Before me—

CHA^{s} HIGELSWORTH
a Ma^{r} Extra &c.

One page, foolscap, endorsed "Petition of Edmund Cartwright for a Patent for an Invention. 29 March 1790."

Edmund Cartwright, fourth son of William Cartwright, Esq. (d. 1781), of Marnham, Notts., by his marriage with his cousin, Anne Cartwright, of Ossington, Notts., was born in the year 1743. He was educated at Oxford, becoming a Fellow of Magdalen College. Having taken orders and married a lady who appears to have inherited property in Doncaster, Cartwright was presented to the perpetual curacy of Brampton, near Wakefield. In 1779 he became Rector of Goadby Marwood, in Leicestershire, which benefice he held until his death, and in 1786 was appointed a prebendary of Lincoln. He also held for a time the vicarage of South Scarle,

Nottinghamshire. In 1785 he removed to Doncaster, where he took out a patent for a power loom, and three patents, in 1789, 1790, and 1792, for wool-combing. The opposition to his factory at Doncaster was, however, so great, that in 1793, after having spent some £30,000 upon his inventions, he was deeply in debt, and relinquished his works and property to his creditors. In the same year he removed to London, and in 1800 the Duke of Bedford gave him the management of an experimental farm at Woburn, and he became domestic chaplain to the Duke and his successor. In 1806 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degrees of B.D. and D.D. On June 10th, 1809, Parliament voted him the sum of £10,000 in consideration of "the good service he had rendered the public by his invention of weaving, and as some recompense for the losses he had sustained in bringing to perfection the inventions by which the country had materially benefited." With part of this money, which made him independent, he bought a small farm at Hollander, between Sevenoaks and Tunbridge, in Kent. Here he is stated to have been kind to the poor, and active as a magistrate. In addition to his great reputation as an inventor he attracted some notice as a poet. Dr. Cartwright died at Hastings, October 30th, 1823, and was buried in the church at Battle.

39.—THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO [————————————]. 1794.

George Street March 11th 1794

My Lord

I have the honour of inclosing to your Grace the return of the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry which I received this Morning.

I am
My Lord
Your Graces
most obedient
humble servant

Newcastle

Holograph. One page, quarto, written in an indifferent hand. No address.

Thomas, 7th Duke of Newcastle, married as his first second Duke of Newcastle, and his wife Catherine, only daughter and heir of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, was born July 1st, 1752, and succeeded his father February 16th, 1794. He married in 1782, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of William Russell, Duke of Bedford, and was succeeded at his death, on May 17th, 1795, by his eldest son, Henry Pelham, fourth Duke of Newcastle.

40.— Rev. Thomas Wakefield to Dr. Rose Lyser.

Dorchester Gaol July 2nd 1799.

My dear friend:

I am most fully sensible of your ardent zeal & most disinterested affection on all occasions, & especially on this last, independently of the warm assurences of your benevolent letter. Mr W. & my daughters also pride themselves on your estimation for them: which, they know, you are incapable of bestowing on unworthy objects. You have in various instances served us more with modest pretension than many self-important praters with all their loud & ostentatious boastings: & a long & entire knowledge of your benevolent disposition convinces me that you receive a most genuine & lively pleasure from an ability of doing service to any human being.

Your friend Mr Cuthbert, who seems actuated by principles of true munificence, executed his kind intentions, it is probable, by some other method; as no communication from him ever arrived at Mr W. hands.

With you (who, I was sure, wd excuse my tardiness of acknowledgement amongst such a multiplicity of occupations since my arrival hither,) I conclude the long labour of epistolary gratulation & gratitude to all my peculiar friends: among which your fraternal solicitude at all times has eminently entitled you to rank; nor could I excuse myself shd I detain you by a long epistle on the damp earth,

Ne longo nemore morer tua tempora

from the pure etherial regions of Parnassus.

With the best wishes of us all for your successful excursion through that clime of fancy, & for all other rational enjoyment in health & spirits, I subscribe myself,

My dear friend
most sincerely
& affectionately yours
Gilbert Wakefield

Holograph. Two pages, quarto, much stained, addressed "George Dyer Clifford's Inn Fleet-Street."

Gilbert Wakefield, the writer of this letter, was the son of the Rev. George Wakefield, Rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, and his wife, Elizabeth Bark (who were married at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, January 23rd, 1749) and was born at the rectory in Castle Gate, Nottingham, February 22nd, 1756. It is stated that his father, by the mother's side, was connected by blood with the noble family of the Russells. His great-grandfather, on his mother's side, William Bark (an appropriate name for a tanner) was Mayor of Nottingham in 1704, and again in 1712. Gilbert was educated at an early age at the Free School in Stoney Street, whence he was removed, at the age of nine, to a school at Wilford, Notts., kept by the Rev. Isaac Pickthall. His facility in learning was such that he early acquired the Greek language under a row of elms known as "the Deer's-walk" in Nottingham Park. In 1767 his father became vicar of Kingston-upon-Thames, and in due course Gilbert took his B.A. degree at Cambridge University. In 1778 he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Peterborough, and became curate to the Rev. John Watson, of Stockport, the daughter of whose brother he subsequently married. From Stockport he removed to a curacy in Liverpool, where becoming dissatisfied with the doctrine of the Church of England, he became classical teacher in the academy at Warrington. On the dissolution of the academy in 1783, he opened a school at Bramcote, near Nottingham, where he suffered for two years from a violent spasmodic affection in one of his shoulders. On the opening of a new Dissenting College at Hackney, he was, in 1790, appointed classical instructor, but resigned in June in the following year in order to devote his time to literary work. "The Essays which proceeded from the pen of this great contravertialist are almost without number. He was no doubt a diligent and sincere inquirer after truth; but he was unhappily so framed in temper and habits of mind; as to be nearly certain of missing

it, in almost every topic of enquiry. Conscious of his own integrity he never suspected that he could be biassed by any prejudices, and therefore had no doubt that his conclusions were always right." Mr. Wakefield became a stern politician, and wrote several pamphlets against the Government, of which no notice was taken, but, in 1798, he published a letter addressed to the Bishop of Llandaff on the subject of the war with France, in terms so offensive to the Government that he was tried and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Dorchester Gaol, and at the end of that time, to give security, himself in the sum of £500, and two others £250 each, for his good behaviour during five years. The severity of the sentence excited public sympathy in his favour, and the sum of £5,000, in the raising of which his native town took a part, was speedily subscribed, and settled upon him as an annuity; in addition to which, a gentleman named Dodson, left him £500. Mr. Wakefield came out of prison, June 4th, 1801, with a constitution so shattered, that he died of typhus fever at Hackney, on September 9th following aged 45 years. He was interred at Richmond, where also are interred his father, the Rev. George Wakefield, for eighteen years rector of St. Nicholas's, Nottingham, and nine years incumbent of Kingston and Richmond, who died February 10th, 1776, aged 56 years, and his (Gilbert's) brother, the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, thirty years incumbent of Richmond, who died November 26th, 1806. The Rev. Gilbert Wakefield was the father of Thomas Wakefield, Esq., Mayor of Nottingham in 1836, and again in 1842.

41.—AUTOGRAPH NOTE OF THE REV. GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

" Characters by Earle, a small thin book in the closet, I shall want: I forget the technical title—perhaps Microsmographia.

Cleomedes I want, a very small Greek book old, in parchment."

Beneath is written in another hand "This is the hand writing of the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield. R. WAKEFIELD.

This appears to be a fragment of an octavo letter of the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, probably written to his relatives during his incarceration in Dorchester Gaol. (See No. 40.)

42.—SAMUEL WARD TO DANIEL PARLEY.

Dec^{r} 11th 1799.

Dear Brother

I Rec^{d} Your Letter by Sarah Cowlam and was glad to hear that your health was better than it had been. I now take the oppertunity of addressing you by letter. I intended to write before but delay'd, that I might give you some particulars of the

Sabath Scool, as we had A Collection 1st December and at which Opertunity, Nineteen of the Scollars Execised in Publick, 10 Spoke 2 Questions out of the Cattichism, 4 Read suitable portions of Sripture, and Mary Baker, Sarah Johnson, John Donuchin, George Roberts Spoke Pieces, & George Hovey Gave out the Hyms which was Compos'd by John Burton & George Harvey for the Ocation, & Mr Hopper Gave A Short but Striking Address from the 19 of Proverbs 2d Verse, the Children gave very great Satisfaction I think to all present, & them and Mr Hopper did great honour to their teachers, there was 7. 9. 0½ Collected, the prayers and alm Society I trust prosper, we have fresh Members added every month, they have appointed Me Chairman for the present Month. Next Monthly Night is our Yearly Meeting & I expect we shall have A Piece spoke upon the Ocation, I thank you for the Rules of the good Samaratan Society I think some of them are too Contracted, we Visit 7 or 8 Cases some of them are exceeding ignorant, we use the means, but to Change the heart is the work of the Lord. You which [wish] to know how friend Tom & Godfrey goes on I believe they go out very little, Mr Garratt Comes to Nottm once A fortnight & several of Friar Lane hearers go after him. I am glad to hear you say by ink and paper that you count the Months to Witsuntide, May God Almighty Preserve you till that time, & may we meet together with Joy, I think & talk of you and pray for you, I know you are expos'd to many temptations in London but Remember the Steps of A good Man are order'd by the Lord. Dear Brother pray for Me that I may stand fast in the profession, & attachment which I have mad towards Jesus Christ. I feel the seeds of Corruption, A wicked heart, & very dead in the ways of Piety, but these things we must expect to feel while we are here, but the time is Coming when we shall have None of our inbred Corruptions, if we are the Children of God. I am Tolerable well in body for which I desire to be thankfull. Mr Hervy Recd your Letter & intends answering it

Shortly. Tommy & George Harvy often talks about Danniel & sends their love to you M^rs^ Harvy has been very poorly but we hope is getting better. M^r^ Hervy is pretty well they join in their love to you & freind Renals, M^rs^ Renals & all the family is well. I shall be glad to hear from you as often as possible, & I wish you would buy me A Pocket Bible either new or second hand if you Can get one Cheap with Cans References. My pen Grows weary therefore I must Conclude, you will excuse my plunders in writing, Father & Mother & Cousins are all well, & join with me in our love to you

So no more at present
from your affectionate Brother
in Christ

Samuel Ward

Holograph, very much stained and worn. Three pages, quarto, addressed "M^r^ Daniel Parley M^r^ B[..]gers N^o^ 90 Aldersgate Street London." The letter bears two oval postmarks. The one on the back, in red, reads "2 o'Clock. DE. 24. 99 Af. Noon," that on the front reads "MILK S^T^ Unpaid. Penny Post." The writer of this letter, Samuel Ward, was born at Sutton-in-Ashfield in the year 1779, being the son of Benjamin Ward, who died January 21st, 1823, aged 68, and lies interred in the Baptist Burial Ground, Mount Street, Nottingham. In early life Samuel removed with his father to Nottingham, and became a member of the Baptist Chapel in George Street, being one of the first in establishing Sunday Schools in the town. In 1810 he was formally recognised as a local preacher, preaching in the neighbouring villages of Arnold, Calverton, and Woodborough. In 1834 Mr. Ward accepted a call to the resident pastorate of Woodborough and Calverton, and was ordained in the same year. He continued his connection with this church until March 31st, 1859, when he resigned, as he himself states, in consequence of advanced age and other infirmities, and received a farewell address from his congregation. Mr. Ward then removed to Sherwood Rise, where he died January 24th, 1860, and was buried in the General Cemetery, Nottingham. His funeral card simply states "In memory of Rev. Samuel Ward, Who died January 24th, 1860, Aged Eighty-one Years." This gentleman must not be confused with his cousin, another Samuel Ward, who was minister of the Baptist Chapel, Park Street, Nottingham, from 1812 to 1824, and who died in the year 1833. (See No. 58.) Mr. Daniel Parley, to whom the foregoing

letter is addressed, died November 14th, 1846, aged 70, and was buried in Mount Street Burial Ground, Nottingham, as also were the following persons mentioned in Mr. Ward's letter:—The Rev. Richard Hopper, pastor of Park Street Baptist Chapel from 1770 to 1804, who died November 4th, 1826, aged 88 years, and Mr. George Hovey, who died October 18th, 1828, aged 65 years. The Mr. and Mrs. Renals mentioned in the letter were the grandparents of the present Alderman Sir Joseph Renals, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, 1894, and his twin brother, Alderman John Renals, J.P., of Nottingham, Sheriff of that borough in 1875, and Mayor in 1888. It may be added that Mr. Ward's wife, Sarah, predeceased him, January 1st, 1854, after long and severe affliction.

43.—Paul Sandby, R.A., to Benjamin West, P.R.A.

Dear Sir,

I have to make my most grateful acknowledgments to you for the ever friendly endeavours to serve me, the communication you sent to the Council last night, shews plainly notwithstanding your confinement at home by a severe fit of the gout, you found means to gain the request I made of you.

A very severe Cold which still hangs on me, besides often sharp hints of a returning gout, has prevented my paying you my respects for some time back, the necessity of my going to the Council last night to make up a sufficient number to enter on the business of the Academy, and notwithstanding my being shut up close in a Coach both there and back, I find to day I am worse for it but will take the earliest opportunity that will allow me to pay my respects in person

I am
Dear Sir

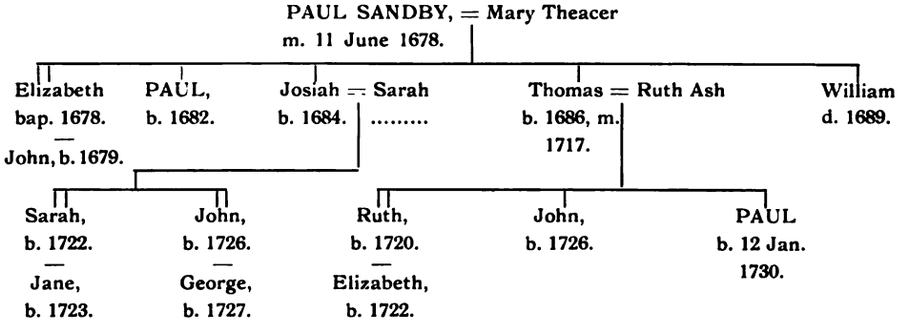
With truth and gratitude
Your faithful Servant
P. Sandby

S[t] Georges Row
Decem[r] 29[th] 1799

Benj[n] West Esq[r]

Holograph. One page, quarto.

Paul Sandby, the writer of the foregoing letter, was a native of Nottingham. The "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," 1889 edition, vol. ii., p. 444, states that he "was born at Nottingham in 1725," Wylie, "Old and New Nottingham," 1853, p. 235, says he "died on the 7th of November, 1809, aged 70 years," Mr. Cornelius Brown in his "Lives of Nottinghamshire Worthies," 1882, p. 304, states that he was "born in Nottingham in 1732." Here we have three distinct dates of Paul Sandby's birth, a matter which we will discuss later on. Mr. William Sandby, author of "Thomas and Paul Sandby Royal Academicians," published in 1892, page 4, states "In . . . . Thomas Bailey's 'History of the County of Nottingham,' it is stated that the father of the artist brothers was 'Thomas Sandby, of Babworth, in this county, but who appears to have taken up his residence at Nottingham early in the eighteenth century.' The church registers at St. Peter's, Nottingham, contain the names of two or three families variously spelt by an illiterate clerk as Sandsby, Sansby, and Sasby, but as Sandby whenever the entries were made in the handwriting of the Vicar. There are no means of identifying the two brothers with any of these, as the dates do not correspond with the family tradition that Thomas Sandby was born at Nottingham in 1721, and Paul Sandby in 1725—these dates agreeing with the record that when the elder Thomas, died in 1798, he was in his seventy-seventh year, and the entry in the burial register of Paul Sandby, that he was eighty-four when he died in November, 1809." We have searched the registers of St. Mary's, Nottingham, without finding any Sandby baptisms between the years 1720 and 1727. In the registers of St. Peter's, Nottingham, there are, however, numerous Sandby entries from which we have been able to compile the following skeleton pedigree :—



It will be observed that in each of the above generations the Christian name *Paul* occurs. The baptism of the last named Paul is thus recorded at St. Peter's :—"1730 Jan. 12. Paul Son of Thomas Sandby Framework Knr & Ruth." Now as the above four authorities give the date of birth of Paul Sandby, the artist, as 1725, 1732, and 1739, if the Paul Sandby baptised at St. Peter's in 1730 (son of Thomas Sandby, married at St. Peter's, January 14th, 1717, to Ruth Ash), was, as there appears to be reason to suppose (although the baptism of his elder brother, Thomas, has not been found), identical with the artist, the pedigree would continue thus :—

PAUL Sandby, : : : : : Ann Stogden, m.
bap. at St. Peter's Nottingham, 12 Jan. 1730; died 7 Nov. 1809. | 5 May, 1757, bur. 6 Nov. 1797, aged 61.

PAUL, 1st Lieut. Royal Scotch Fusileers (21st Regt.) d. 1 Aug. 1793.

Thomas PAUL, Drawing Master died in the Channel Islands in 1832. = Harriott (his cousin) 4th dau. of Thomas Sandby, R.A. Died at Leamington, 7 March 1832.

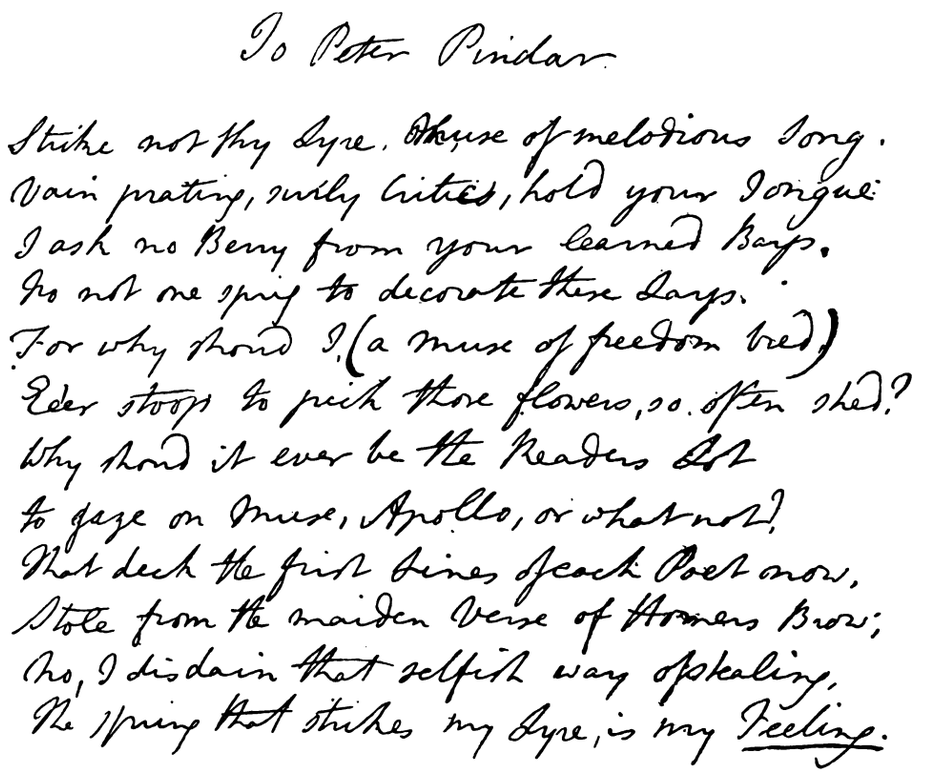
A daughter supposed to have died in girlhood.

13 children.

Paul Sandby, the eminent water-colour painter, engraver, and caricaturist (younger brother of Thomas Sandby, R.A.), was, on the formation of the Royal Academy in 1768, one of the twenty-eight members nominated by King George the Third. He often served upon the council, and was a contributor to every exhibition from 1769 to 1809, except in the eight years 1783-5, 1789, 1796, and 1803-5. In 1772 he purchased a house, No. 4, St. George's Row, Oxford Road, now designated No. 23, Hyde Park Place, where he resided until his death, November 7th, 1809, and was interred on the 15th of the same month in the Burial Ground of St. George's, Hanover Square.

Benjamin West, to whom the letter is addressed, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, North America, in the year 1738. At eight years of age, he received some lessons in the management of colours from a party of Cherokee Indians, who were pleased with his rude drawings of birds, fruit, and flowers. On the death of his mother, when in his eighteenth year, he moved to Philadelphia, and afterwards to New York, where he painted portraits. After staying in Italy about three years, he arrived in London in 1763, married, and for about sixty years held a prominent position among the painters of this country. He was one of the original members of the Royal Academy, was appointed, in 1772, historical painter to the King, and became President of the Royal Academy in 1792 on the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He died March 11th, 1820, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

44.—"TO PETER PINDAR," A POEM, BY ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D., F.R.S.



To Peter Pindar

Strike not thy Lyre, thou Muse of melodious Song.
Vain prating, surly Critics, hold your Tongue:
I ask no Bay from your learned Boys,
Do not one sprig to decorate these Days.
For why should I, (a muse of freedom bred)
Ever stoop to pick those flowers, so often shed?
Why should it ever be the Readers Lot
to gaze on Muse, Apollo, or what not?
That deck the first lines of each Poet now,
Stole from the maiden Verse of Homers Brow;
No, I disdain that selfish way of stealing,
The Spring that strikes my Lyre, is my Feeling.

For thee oh, Peter much I feel, I own,
To see such comely Seeds so slightly sown,
To see the Germ, the emblem of the Oak,
Burnt by thy satires flame into a smoke,
To see such powers, such powers so rarely seen,
So great indeed, (I mean they might have been)
Had happy Genius led thee to those fields
Where Literature her wonderous weapens wields,
Where Satire guides her shafts 'gainst Virtues Foes,
& wrings bold Vices Champions by the Nose.

Oh, had thy Pen, reeking with Rage & Fury,
but cooly curb'd the vice of wicked Drury
or calmly threaghtening with thy wild goose Quill
had it prescrib'd for Avarice, a Pill,

Avarice, that more deadly Vice contains,
than our great Peter Pindars noddle, Brains,
Then had the sons of worth thy Merits seen,
Nor sung thy verses to the tune of spleen.

And tho my verse no melody can show,
& from its numbers no bright torrents flow,
Yet let the little current gently rowl,
Oh! stop it not, it trickles from the soul.

Thou mighty Censure, hold your Bull dogs tight
& doubly musled; do not let them bite,
To shake & seize a poor dull scribling Muse,
Is like a cobler battering old shoes.
Nay shoud great Peter, great he is indeed,
As big as any Bard on this side Tweed,
Shoud mighty Peter one poor Couplet rend
Tell him for Quiets sake, I am his friend,
A mighty Hornet scorns to sting a Gnat,
& whats a Mouse against a hungry Cat?
Yet should he e'er take up his angry Pen,
The Gnat may sting, the Mouse may bite again.

Coud not poor Bossy weltering in the mud
Crave not one soothing drop to do him good,
Not one poor drop of Candour, from thy Pen?
No high aspiring Eagle strikes the Wren.
Could not Piozzis Charms thy Rage disarm
Fie, Peter fie, thy verse has done much harm,
But list a while, I am nor Wig nor Tory,
And from my life I love a merry story.
A country Squire by eating Nuts
[*Here seven lines are suppressed.*]
Thus Bossy's passion was for writing
To ease his noddle of its griping,
Thou the physician who prescrib'd
For if thou hadst not Boss had dy'd
Thus when thou Boz a Glyster gave
Thou sure didst wish his Works to save
To let them live a little longer
& make their nonsense smell the stronger.

Must subjects such as these receive their Doom,
Must the dread sentence come from Satires plume?
Can she to these one spark of anger show?
Satire disdains e'er to descend so low,
Let them write on & like two nibbling Fleas,
Who did the Character of Johnson seize,
Let them bite on, the wound can scarce be seen,
Much less a scar to shew where it has been,
Then (for every reader must allow thee wit,)
Why against anecdote thy anger spit,
Why raise thine arm against the Puny Host
Who make their scribling Pen their only Boast,
Mere Newsmongers of a short winters day
Who to the shades of night must soon give way.

Satire tis said when [*went*] on a time,
To see some friends who dealt in Rhime,
Peter as busy then as now
received her with a flattering bow
This maid among poetic frays
had long been known in Churchills days,
Reader! thou'st seen the autumns morn
Nipping the foliage of the Thorn
Stript of its Leaves around they lie
& then turn yellow, ere they die
Thus did the vices of the age
Wither before her threaghtening page,
Pride all her stolen strappings lost
her pen was cutting like the frost.
Her only bane was wickedness
& those who riot in excess,
Impertinence, seduction, vanity,
Pomp, drunkenness, immorality
And all the other Sons of Evil
Sooner than her woud meet the Devil.
E'en Hogarth who too rude was grown
& flay'd all vices but his own
trembling, received against his Will
from her fair Hand the opiate Pill
The dose was potent & I vow
I've heard it said, he sleeps e'en now.

This charming maid, some god above
Had formed, to partake of love,
for though she lived in ages past
tis said her bloom will always last
Not like the Girls of modern time
Whose beauty fades e'er in its prime
Whose gaudy dress & noisome paint
their natural shade & colour taint
The Bay that on her head is seen
Always preserves its vernal green,
& her sweet form announc'd by Truth
Always preserves its pristine Youth.

[*Here sixteen lines are suppressed.*]

Tis generous Peter thus to rail at worth
& with base rancour, call thy scandal forth—
Let modest Diffidence retire in Peace
and in retirement let her worth increase
Be not too rash let Candour mildly spare
that blushing Merit which thou ne'er must share
& thou Oh wight for whom no verse of mine
Can e'er ascend to merits such as thine
Whose Modesty such Deserts ne'er would claim
As might at once have led thee up to Fame
Thy silence to be prais'd, thy inward worth
Surely demand much more than Scandals Mirth.

How hateful is the verse that dares not praise
the sound more hateful than the ass that brays
Oh how it shatters, grates & tears the Ear
it sickens those who read and those who hear
like an old peevish maid (whose wrinkled lips
ne'er felt the hony'd kiss) that green tea sips,
Whose form worn out & eaten up with Rust
mumbles each Reputation like a Crust,
Whose palsied Tongue was never known at rest
& hates that virtue which she ne'er possest
Whose bust for want of Beauty to invite
Is like her callous Gums that cannot bite
Upon her Brow the vixen stand confest

An emblem only of thy impudence,
Then ask thyself (thy Conscience being free)
Whether or no is true this Simile.

A Scottish Landlord bent on wit
Wisht to entrap a London Cit,
Thou'st seen perhaps not far from home
Or in thy meadows Ditch a foam
Made by a little purling stream
Which after rain will form a cream
This same ditch water if tis clear,
Looks wondrously like strong beer,
The wicked Landlord for the tot
Took just as much as filled a pot
But soon as he began to drink
How did the Cit both dam & sink
To find beneath the foam so snug
Nought but ditch water in the jug,
Thus was the water dearly bought
& this same Cit most dearly caught.
Now modest Peter, list a while
Repress thy features, do not smile,
How like your title page this froth
And all your Cantos like Scotch broth,
But Peter will be rich in Time
And thus he sells his ware in Rhime.

But shall the Muse with an illnatur'd Brow
Not one poor spark of Genius allow
To him the favorite of Fashions throng
Who speaks as Fancy leads, & ne'er speaks wrong?
If Genius is the art to make a pun
And wit the vulgar way of making fun,
If at the frailties which Nature gave
& more or less attend the good & brave,
It is to laugh, or if it is to find
each little foible in an honest mind,
such weaknesses which form, & which appear,
(like spots upon the sun) scarce shadows there,
If Genius is to vilify with shame
Make Virtue faulty, misapply her Name,

And rudely open to the world make known
how great his neighbours faults, how few his own
Then must this Line, unwilling come of course
Pindar has Genius, I own its force.

But where is Judgment gone the Minds physician
That sets each error right, by nice decision ?
It seems as if the critics had combin'd
To back on Peter, & leave her behind,
Thus have I seen a cur, his back set up
Against the roaring Bull & butting Tup
Whilst the Bull beaters clap him on the back
Spit in his mouth & hiss on the attack
The snarling cur he yafles, yelps & cries
& e'en from eagerness will snap at flies.

I would not tell no not for all the world
sooner I'd see it on this carcase hurl'd
& stand on nothing, ere one verse of mine
should tell to that same world one of thine
I would not tell how mighty Peters wit
riding most furious on his pyebald tit
his pyebald Pegasus which went so fast
that every other gelding had been last
When he to Ashborne went in such a hurry
& put the Doctor in so strange a flurry
eager to seize the manuscript in time
& to peruse it whether prose or rhime
which was to give his anger sterling weight
& bear down all before it wrong or right.

But stop, & give my pen one moments pause
Nor let it e'er degrade without a cause—
Methinks I see e'en now the Doctor grin
Revenge before him, at his elbow Sin,
Brushing his spectacles, his eyes on fire
flaming far more than Shylocks Eyes with ire
ready to suck the blood, the entrails tear
(for worse than Shylock was this savage bear),
of every worthy neighbour whom he thought
had got too good a conscience to be bought,

vindictive to the last for vengeance sake,
& damn that happiness he coud not make
to strip e'en meagre poverty to the Bone,
& starve the Man who beg'd to have his own,
To bend injustice to his minds own mould
& do (whateer the savage Indian scorns) for Gold.
Like Satan waging war against his God
A thousand Evils rising at his nod,
Menacing all that bore the name of Good
his mouth fresh watering to suck their blood.
With cunning leer our earthly satan stands
& whilst he plots out ruin, stokes his Bands,
Those Bands he strok'd which to a priest was given,
Not as a screen to sin, but as a pledge / check, from Heaven
But ill bestow'd, they only deckt a form
Whose innate fury, roused, became a storm.

Oh! how it wounds & tears the Heart of Joy
Oh! how compassion swells the honest Eye,
to see grey Hairs whilst tottering o'er the grave
renounce their noble Right & deck the Knave
Not one good word to bless him here he goes
Not one kind friend (& those he had turn'd foes)
to take a last farewell, one moment gaze,
& pay that sweet regret which friendship pays
to her dear lingering brother ere his breath
departs from this sweet life, recall'd by Death
leaves its lov'd Mansion to reside in Death.

Dead to no other vice, tho dead to shame
loaded with Guilt & cunning J———n came
into his elbow chair, the chair it moan'd
& the soft cushion, made of velvet, groan'd
Not with the weight of carrion or of dress,
But with the weight of aged wickedness,
He took the paper, pleas'd with the Contents
& bless'd the writer & admir'd his sense,
then looking with an hypocritic smile
Which horrid sight woud make e'en Hell recoil
Spit Blasphemy, vehement to defeat

That open honesty he durst not meet:
Then with a kind of half exulting pride
Fetch down the better Haunch the Dr cry'd
A Haunch of Venison will make amends
I love to show esteem to all my friends
Hence on the Billet wrote. to Peter P
A Haunch of good old doe from Doctor T.

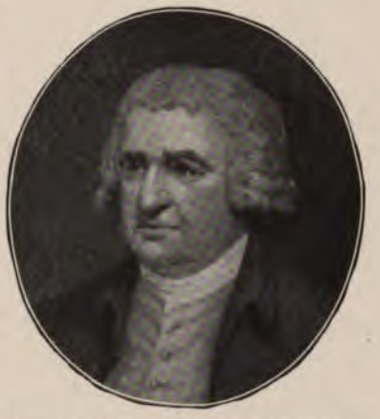
Despised Muse: if thee such powers she gave
To cherish vice already o'er the grave
How like a common prostitute, whose art
does to some Jew her last advice impart
when his own cunning can't avert his shame
Whose looks alone woud hang him, e'en his name,
As from the cell he hears the fatal News
(a wholesome warning to his brother Jews.)
she weighs each trick, o'ercomes each puny Doubt
& culls each artifice to get him out.

But Peace, good Peter, anger at an end
The muse foreseeing, hopes to see thee mend
to see thy reformation, see it last,
do good in future, & forget the past.
She hopes to see vice staggering at thy pen
To see thee virtuous, guarding virtuous men.
To see thee on Parnassus o'er the nine
like to a Comet, Satire's comet shine,
And at the bottom, if the Muse shoud creep
Not daring to ascend an Hill so steep
May she with Hershel's telescope bought new
Great Peter Pindar on the summit view
Oh how twoud ease my aged limbs which crutches prop
To see thy bloated carcase [*illegible*] at the top.

The times now come, the Muse must take her leave
She fills the tender sigh her bosom heave
Oh, how she grieves, her eyes already sore,
they weep at poetry, for she writes no more.
The tender Infant on its mothers lap
could not grieve more going to leave its pap

than she does now, already wean'd from verse,
leaving that good & much lov'd Muse, her nurse,
never again to write, whilst the Reviews
may sing & dance a hornpipe at the News
May flatter Peter, trembling at his name
Whilst Peter cursing them may tell their shame
Thus may these Sons of bustling, blood & thunder
tell to each others Ears, each others wonder.

The original manuscript, large quarto, of sixteen pages, of a poem "To Peter Pindar," by Erasmus Darwin, M.D., F.R.S. Prefixed is an engraved portrait of the author by H. Wheelwright from an Original Drawing. This portrait was "Published by J. Sewell, 32, Cornhill, 2 March, 1795."



Erasmus Darwin, M.D., F.R.S., fourth son of Robert Darwin, Esq., of Elston, Notts., was born at Elston Hall, near Newark, December 12th, 1731. He was educated at Chesterfield, and subsequently at St. John's College, Cambridge, where in 1755, he took his degree in medicine, and settled as a physician in Nottingham in September, 1756. As no patients came he moved to Lichfield in the following November, where he acquired an extensive practise, and became familiar with many distinguished men. "Few men enjoyed greater local celebrity than Dr. Darwin. The elegancies of his mind formed a striking contrast to the inelegancies of his body. When four and twenty years of age, he was somewhat above the middle size; his form athletic and inclincd to corpulence; his limbs too heavy for exact proportion. The traces of a very severe small-pox, a stoop in the shoulders, and the then professional appendage, a large full bottomed wig, gave him at that early period of life, an appearance of nearly twice his years. An inveterate and most unpleasant stammer at times almost choked his utterance; but notwithstanding his ungainliness of person, the gentry throughout the Midland counties flocked to him for advice, and his skill was deservedly held in the highest repute." Very early in life he manifested a fondness for poetry, and for scientific enquiry; his mind was unusually active, and his habits studious. Byron, in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, calls Darwin "a mighty master of unmeaning rhyme," but Horace Walpole frequently wrote in admiration of Darwin's poetry. His ingenuity as an inventor was great. He designed for Wedgewood a horizontal windmill for grinding flints, also a manifold writer, a knitting loom for stockings, a weighing machine, a flying bird, a surveying machine, a rotary pump, a plan of a canal lock, and a small carriage in which the spokes of the wheels acted as springs. Whilst riding in this remarkable vehicle, in 1768, he was upset, and had the cap of his knee broken, which caused permanent lameness. He was a great advocate of sanitary reform, and anxious that the sewage of large towns should be utilized in agriculture, and was opposed to burials in churches and churchyards, urging that proper burial grounds should be provided outside towns. In 1757 he married Mary Howard, with whom he lived happily until her death in 1770. In 1781, he married

the widow of Colonel Chandos-Pole, of Radbourne Hall, and moved to Breadsall Priory, near Derby. He died suddenly and painlessly of heart disease at Derby, April 18th, 1802, and was buried in Breadsall Church, where there is a monument, describing him as "physician, poet, and philosopher," to his memory, besides tablets to his wife, three sons and two daughters. His son Robert became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and amongst his able grandchildren the most illustrious in the scientific world was Dr. Charles Darwin, whose name, by his profound learning and laborious researches, has been made famous for all time. *See* "Erasmus Darwin. By Ernst Krause. Translated from the German by W. S. Dallas. With a preliminary notice by Charles Darwin. Portrait and Woodcuts. London: John Murray, Albermarle Street. 1879."

The foregoing poem was addressed to Dr. Wolcot, born at Dodbrooke, in Devonshire, in the year 1738. He was ordained, and held a living in Jamaica; but returned to England and practised as a physician at Truro. He published satires under the assumed name of Peter Pindar, and was the author of "The Pilgrims and the Peas." Dr. Wolcot died at Somers Town, January 14th, 1819, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London.

45.—HENRY KIRKE WHITE TO MR. GEORGE RAY.

Dear Sir,

I am not of the number of those who suspiciously go round a character and cautiously examine the minute features of his disposition before they admit him to their confidence. Ever enthusiastic in my temper and ardent in my attachments I know the person who is fit to be my friend at the first glance and as I give him my hand I offer him my heart. In the correspondence which I wish to establish with you I do not look for laboured and artificial sentences mouthed forth with all the pomposity of eloquence. I expect only and I am sure I shall not be disappointed in my expectation the simple sentiments of a Honest and a warm Heart. Let the cold Tradesman immersed in unfeeling pursuits and tasting only of the sordid pleasure of the accumulation of gain look with contempt upon the sweets of a sentimental correspondence. I would rather be possessed of one true friend than of all his hoards of coin accompanied with a heart like his.

Do not think that I labour my letters because my style is elevated—I am accustomed to writing and it is very difficult to lower one's manner when a habit is gained of writing artificially. At the same time learn to pardon my desultory and unconnected matter. When I write a letter I am as wild as the Lapland rein deer released from the yoke to bound at liberty over its native plains during the short summer. I wander incessantly from topic to topic and consider myself as placed by the side of my correspondent and talking to him free from constraint and endeavouring to enliven discourse with every charm of variety.

The world is one continued scene of care and anxiety. Every day brings its attendant trouble, every moment its apportioned pain. There are few very few things to which we can resort to alleviate the impression of distress and soften the pang of woe. Of those few things however the most efficacious is Friendship. If we fly to pleasure to drown care she leaves a thorn behind which is more than adequate to the temporary suspension of reflection. In the bowl of intoxication float invisible disease despair and death. In the whirling vortex of dissipation the dizzy mind will frequently sink into itself laden with redoubled agony but in the soothing consolations of friendship we find pleasure without attendant pain we pluck the rose without the accompanying thorn. Every friend we make in a more or less degree throws a ray of light on the gloomy way of our life and dreary and dark as is that way who would not make a friend when the opportunity presents

However you must not infer from all this that I am one of those sentimental gentry who are continually uttering their adorables & divines and so forth yet never know one case which does not arise from a selfish cause. I hate cant and of all cants the cant of Friendship is most insupportable

I beg your pardon for delaying to write this letter (which you must only look upon as the opening of our correspondence)

so long and likewise for not writing you a longer one But we are working night & day about Birch's defence in the House of Commons.

Believe me I am truly yours

Holograph. Two pages, quarto, undated. At the top of the first page is written "Ans^{d} Dec^{r} 1. 1802." This letter is the commencement of a friendly correspondence with Mr. George Ray, of London. Henry Kirke White, the second son of John and Mary White, was born, March 21st, 1785, in Exchange Alley, Nottingham. His father was a butcher, and a man of "low habits." His mother, whose maiden name was Neville, was of a good Staffordshire family, and assisted by her elder daughter, afterwards kept most successfully a ladies' boarding and day school in Nottingham. White's baptism is thus recorded in the register of the Congregational Church worshipping at Castle Gate Meeting House, Nottingham, "No. 1396, April 13th, 1785, Henry Kirk, son of John and Polly White." At the age of fourteen, Henry was placed in a stocking frame. In the year 1800 he entered the office of Messrs. Coldham and Enfield, attorneys and Town Clerks of Nottingham, and articled to them early in the year 1802, but was released from his articles in October, 1804, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies at Cambridge with a view to entering the Church. He died at St. John's College, on Sunday, October 19th, 1806, aged twenty-one years, and was buried in the churchyard of All Saints, Cambridge. In this church a marble tablet by F. Chantrey, R.A., with an inscription by William Smyth, Esq., Professor of Modern History, was erected to his memory by Francis Boott, Esq., a wealthy American gentleman. Henry Kirke White's attachment to the village of Wilford is indicated in several of his poems. Here for a long time he lived in a small cottage near the church, and it was in Wilford churchyard "with the Trent flowing swiftly at his feet, and the hot sun endeavouring to struggle through the foliage of the trees around him, he wrote the beautiful but sorrowful lines commencing:—

'Here would I wish to sleep.—This is the spot
Which I have long mark'd out to lay my bones in;
Tired out and wearied with the riotous world,
Beneath this yew I would be sepulchred.
It is a lovely spot! . . . . .'"

Although the poet's wish was not realized there are two memorials to him in Wilford Church. In the chancel is a stained glass window, erected by public subscription and inscribed "✠ In Memoriam H. K. W." There is also in the chancel a well executed marble medallion bust of "Henry Kirke White. Born 1785. Died 1806." The house in which Henry Kirke White was born was afterwards converted into a beerhouse, known as "The Coach and Horses," but is now named after the poet, whose portrait appears upon the sign with particulars of his birth and death. The preceding letter, together with the following poem and long interesting letter, all addressed to Mr. George Ray, of London, were acquired from Mrs. A. Maud M. Bradshaw, of The Ford House, Alfreton, who in a letter dated July 17th, 1899, says "I am sure you can feel satisfied they are genuine as they were found among some old papers belonging to my mother and were written to her uncle. Her maiden name was Ray." These three documents, whose authenticity cannot be doubted, are now printed for the first time.

BIRTHPLACE OF HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

This this the moment when the leafy dome
Gives tenfold darkness to the twilight gloom
And silence brooding o'er the tangled glen
Calls to repose the lab'ring sons of men

'Tis Eve 'Tis pensive Eve The hour of rest
Th'assembling Crows now seek their lofty nest
And loudly clamouring all their broods to bed
Croak in hoarse concert o'er my startled head
'Tis done—Each flies to his accustom'd place
And sleeps soft pinions seal the noisy race—
Again does Silence reign save when below
The murmuring Trent is scarcely heard to flow
And save when heard at distance rising oft
The jarring gate of some accustom'd croft
Or the poor wether's bell in distant vale
Sending soft music on the downy gale

Now as I pace where wid'ning prospects grow
Returning light & radiance on me flow;
'Tis peaceful all—On still unmoving wing
The swallow wheels in many an airy ring
The well-pois'd lark loud trills his parting lay
Exulting vespers to declining day
While the blue Heav'ns in cloudless mildness shine
And peace o'er all erects her throne divine
Congenial calms—More welcome to my breast
Than laughing day in dazzling lustre drest
You I invoke—To you. my pray'rs I raise
To bless the peaceful tenor of my days
Far Far retir'd from all the haunts of strife
To lead me down the lowly vale of life
And when grim death her banners black shall wave
To keep your peaceful vigils o'er my grave

* * * * * *

How heav'nly mild this still retreat appears
When Winter's whirlwinds howl in fancy's ears
When flies destructive o'er the ravag'd waste
Yelling wild discord the devasting blast
When stern December's cheerless glooms arise
And the rude storm the woodland scene destroys

When through the leafless grove loud roars the storm
And snows inclement every gale deform
How lovely in the contrast doubly fair
Do the mild beauties of this scene appear
When heav'nly silence her still mantle throws
O'er the calm world & wooes it to repose
And twilight stealing o'er the deep'ning sky
Gives to the woodland glooms a lovelier dye.

CLIFTON GROVE, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

Autograph Poem. Two pages, foolscap octavo, minutely written. These lines were given to Mr. Ray when on a visit to Nottingham, and are referred to in the following letter. Although White says they form part of his projected poem "Clifton Grove, &c." it will be found that such is not the case. For although some of the lines express the same idea, e.g.:—

"On the Moon's beam let Hosts of Sylphides sail
And Ossian's dim ghosts skim the misty vale,"

in the above manuscript, as compared with

"The ghosts of Ossian skim the misty vale,
And hosts of Sylphids on the moon-beams sail."

in the published poem, it is evident that the poem was re-written, and that the foregoing manuscript lines are unique.

47.—Henry Kirke White to Mr. George Ray.

Dear George.

On looking back at the date of your letter I am stricken with shame—How shall I *sufficiently* apologize for a neglect *apparently* so flagrant!!!—I have been for the last three months busily engaged in preparing a volume of poems for the press—To this undertaking every moment which I could snatch from business and from sleep has been devoted and I have been necessarily obliged to neglect the correspondence of the few friends who think it worth while to keep one up with me—This undertaking of mine will surprize you no doubt—perhaps you will deem me presumptuous that I venture to appear before the public at so early an age but I have been encouraged thereto by several men of eminence in the literary world and the publication may be essentially serviceable to me—I am not ashamed to say that I have not the capacity to pursue my studies as I could wish from a narrowness of income—this book if successful will therefore be a material help to me—I shall publish it by subscription which by the bye is no very genteel mode.

I feel almost palpably an accession to my deafness and this will I fear bring me to your great city this year—I shall procure the best advice London will afford and if I am unsuccessful the Lord help me——It will be an insurmountable progress [*sic*] to me in my profession—It will cast a shade over all my prospects and consign me to eternal inquietude—You can have no conception of the misery attendant on a partial deafness—All Society is a torment to me. If I enter a strange room ESPECIALLY IF LARGE I can hear nothing scarcely—(In our own rooms *which are* SMALL I can hear better) I look round on the Company with terror and anguish for fear *I* should be addressed and I sit mute and vainly endeavour to catch the topic of conversation. If I am appealed to I gaze vacantly on the enquirer and ask of what they are speaking—They say I am absent—I answer "*Yes very.*"

They again speak I again say "What?" and at last the reluctant confession that I am very deaf is wrung from me—At other times when I have had a question put thrice to me I guess its purport and answer at random—A Lady very accomplished and very amiable asked me a question the other day almost as soon as I came into the room. I did not hear she repeated it I still could not catch it and then ashamed I guessed and answered "*Tolerable I thank you Ma'am.*" The question was *Is Mrs. Smith near being confined! !*—The lady burst into a laugh and explained —I blushed like scarlet seized my hat wished her good night and shall never enter the house again——— Good God what mortifications can equal such as these———"Poor lad he's as deaf as a post" is the exclamation I dare say of the ladies when they see me—Damn their condolence I want it not——I could almost dash my head against the wall when I reflect on it—— The thought is allied to madness————————It is a vexatious subject and I will quit it.

You may possibly remember when you were at N. some verses I gave you on Clifton Grove—They form part of my publication—The title is "Clifton Grove a sketch in verse with other poems by H K White"—The poem was composed principally in an interval of debility to cheat the mind of its weight and relieve the pressure of pain.

A short time after Neville left us I had a long & tiresome fit of illness in which my friends thought it was all over with me—An immediate and rapid Consumption stared me in the face I could not walk ten yards before my knees failed me and a ride of a mile quite exhausted me—In this melancholy interval I made up my mind to die and like a romantic visionary as I am I wrote a letter to my mother to be given her after my decease requesting as my last wish that I might be buried in *Wilford church yard* in the spot which I think I pointed out to you next the Trent—But Fate ordained that I should have another lease

of life God knows how long it may extend and my recovery was as rapid as my decline—In this period however I composed the greater part of the miscellaneous poems in my projected volume they of course bear evident marks of dejection and melancholy—I had determined not to leave the world without making myself known in literature—I will die a poet said I—and I will die a man of fortitude—To accomplish the first end I set about collecting all the verses I had already written and writing others—To arrive at the latter I studied my Bible and fortified myself with maxims of philosophy and resignation—Four lines in Rowe's Lucan delighted me—

> Oh! Death thou pleasing end of human woe
> Thou cure for life thou greatest good below
> Still may'st thou fly the coward and the slave
> And thy soft slumbers only bless the brave.

I then wrote so much in the melancholy style that I even thought it a failing and endeavoured to write chearfully—Many people will be surprised at the querulous tone of my book when it appears, and judging from themselves they will think it strange that a BOY should indulge in it—To many of the gay sons of Fortune and Happiness it will be utterly inexplicable—Alas one half of the world knows not the miseries of the other half——And every one forms his ideas of human misery on his own standard—The happy can have but few ideas of settled sorrow.

A great number of my poems I have thought too delicate too dejected to publish tho' in my best manner—I have a volume of these which will NEVER see the light—Many very early productions and all very incorrect—As you are fond of Poetry I will send it you—It will amuse a leisure hour at least—You may return it at your pleasure as I shall not want it at all.

You must not however form your ideas of my intended publication from these poems as they are generally much inferior—I enclose you an ode which I think is one of my more successful pieces.

Thus I am clogging you with rhymes which perhaps will little interest you—and troubling you with pieces of information for which you will perhaps not thank me—I was determined however to write and I never meditate on a subject but send what comes first to my head—Pray excuse the very slovenly way in which I write this and Believe

Very truly your friend

Nottingham H K WHITE

I shall be happy to hear from you soon. The clock just tells me it is 1 in the morn^{g}.

Holograph. Three pages, quarto, undated, addressed "M^{r} Geo: Ray." At the bottom of the third page is written "Ans^{d} May 7." This is one of the most interesting letters written by Henry Kirke White, and contains information about the poet hitherto unknown.

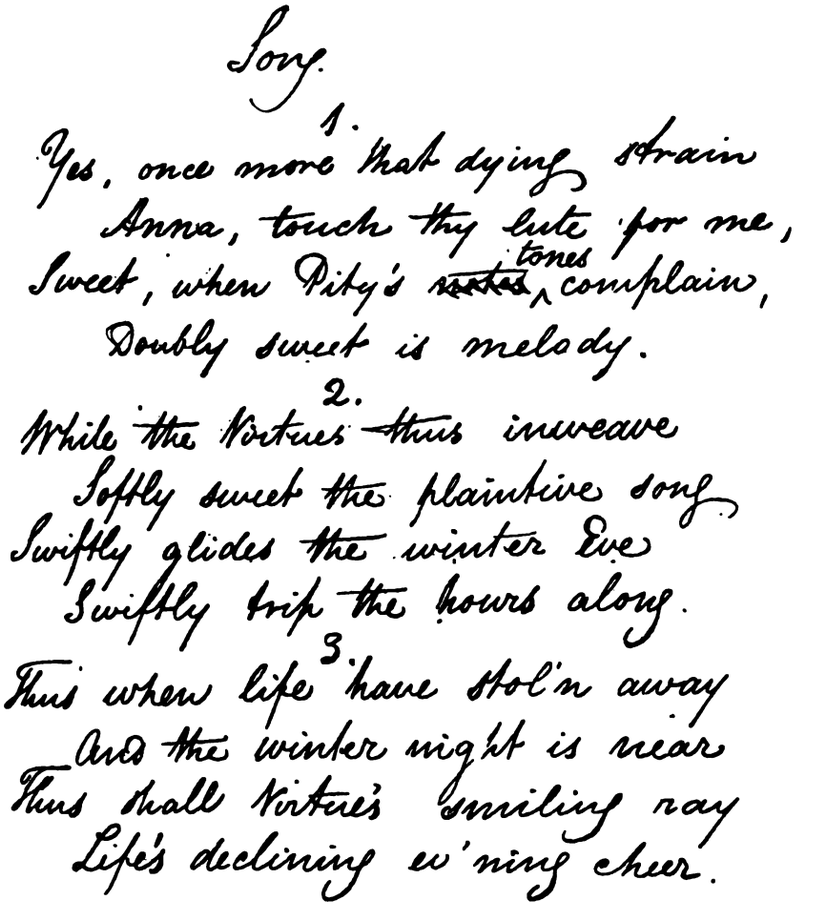
48.—DRAFT ASSIGNMENT FROM MARTIN WHISH, ESQ. TO SIR JOHN MURRAY, BART. 1803.

Draft of twenty-five brief sheets, endorsed "Assignm^{t} of 600 years Term of & in divers Manors & hered^{s} in the Co^{y} of Nottingham from Martin Whish Esq^{r} unto Sir John Murray Bar^{t} by way of Mortge for securing 25,000 l. & Int. at 5 p. c^{t} p. Ann." Relates to the possessions of the Dukes of Newcastle in North Nottinghamshire. This draft assignment commences "This Indre of 6 parts made the day of in the 43^{d} year &c [blank] 1803 Between Martin Whish of Berners Street in the parish of S^{t} Marylebone in the Co^{y} of Middx Esq^{r} of the 1st part George Fludyer of Baker Street in the s^{d} parish of S^{t} Marylebone Esq^{r} of the 2^{d} part The most Noble Henry Pelham Clinton Duke of Newcastle (who is the first or elder son of the Most Noble Thomas Pelham Clinton late Duke of Newcastle decēd & as such a Tenant in Tail in poss'ion of & in the hered^{s} hrinaft^{r} ment^{d} & a Minor of the age of 16 years & upwards) of the 3^{d} part The Most Noble Anna Maria Duchess of Newcastle now the wife of Ch^{r} Crauford Esq^{r} but late the wife & now the relict of the s^{d} Thomas Pelham Clinton late Duke of Newcastle & Mother of the s^{d} H. P. Clinton the now Duke of Newcastle) & John Gally Knight of Langold in the Co. of York Esq^{r} George Mason of Eaton in the Co. of Nottingham Esq^{r} & the Right Honble Charles Earl of Harrington (which s^{d} Duchess of Newcastle J. G. Knight G. Mason & Earl of Harrington are the Guardians app'ted by his Ma'tys High Co^{t} of Chancery of the s^{d} Duke of Newcastle party hereto & Tho^{s} Pelham Pelham Clinton & other the Infant Children of the s^{d} late Duke) of the 4th part The Right Honble Frances Countess Dowager of Lincoln of the 5th part And Sir John Murray of [blank] Bart of the 6th part." From the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. [MS. No. 31,314.]

49.—ORIGINAL AUTHENTICATED SONG BY HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

"Copy of Henry Kirke White's Song as he wrote it down from Memory in my rooms at Clare Hall Saturday Jan^{y} 11. 1806.

JAMES PLUMPTRE."


Song.
1.
Yes, once more that dying strain
Anna, touch thy lute for me,
Sweet, when Pity's tones complain,
Doubly sweet is melody.
2.
While the Virtues thus inweave
Softly sweet the plaintive song
Swiftly glides the winter Eve
Swiftly trip the hours along.
3.
Thus when life have stol'n away
And the winter night is near
Thus shall Virtue's smiling ray
Life's declining ev'ning cheer.

"He afterwards sent me a corrected copy which was inserted in my Collection of Songs in 3 Volumes 12mo, Vol. 2, page 328, under the title of *Melody*.

J. P.

March 15, 1822."

One page, octavo. The Rev. James Plumptre, of Clare Hall. Cambridge. who authenticates this poem, was the second son of the Rev. Robert Plumptre. D.D., Master of Queen's College, Cambridge, who was the fifth son of John Plumptre, Esq., of Nottingham (b. 1679. d. 1751). The Rev. James Plumptre, who was Rector of Great Gransden, died without issue, probably unmarried. His affection for the Nottingham poet is indicated in the following published

Lines On the Death of Mr Henry Kirke White. By the Rev. J. Plumptre.

"Such talents and such piety combin'd,
With such unfeign'd humility of mind,
Bespoke him fair to tread the way to fame,
And live an honour to the Christian name.
But Heaven was pleased to stop his fleeting hour,
And blight the fragrance of the opening flow'r.
We mourn—but not for him, removed from pain;
Our loss, we trust, is his eternal gain:
With him we'll strive to win the Saviour's love,
And hope to join him with the blest above."

24th Oct., 1806.

50.—LORD BYRON TO [————————] 1809.

Newstead Abbey, Notts.
January 10th 1809.

Dear Sir,

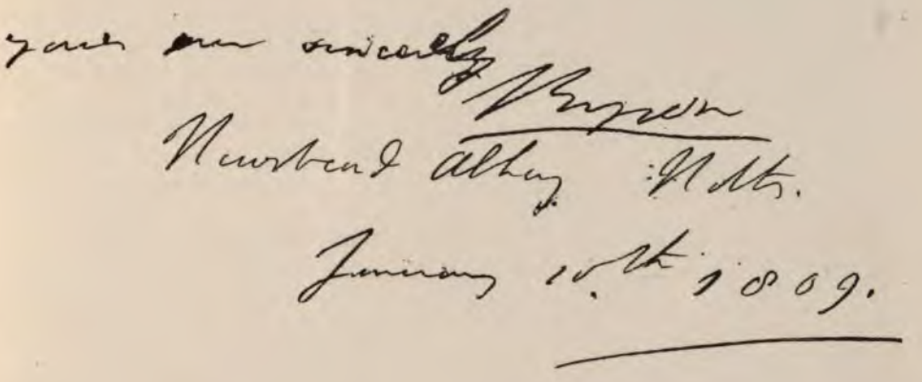
A few days ago I wrote to you stating my intention of drawing on the *first* of *February* for three hundred pounds; I now write to inform you that I shall only draw for two *hundred* and *fifty eight* pounds, but you will oblige me much by paying the *forty guineas over* into the hands of

"Samuel Viner Esqr,
"Stone Buildings
"Lincolns Inn, on the

account of Lady Percival: the sum is for my Opera Subscription, as I am one of her Ladyship's subscribers, and the sooner it is paid the more I shall be obliged, as also *her Ladyship* I dare be sworn.—

You will be extremely welcome here and your presence will preserve order in my absence, the tenants are to have a good dinner and plenty of Ale & Punch, and the *Rabble* will have an Ox and two Sheep to tear in pieces, with *Ale* and *Uproar*.—

dear Sir



Holograph. Two pages, quarto. The signature is at the top of the first page. No address. The paper bears the water-mark Ruse & Turners 1807.

George Gordon, sixth Lord Byron, the poet, was the only son of Captain John Byron, an officer in the army, and Catherine Gordon, of Gight, in the County of Aberdeen. He was born, January 22nd, 1788, in Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, and succeeded his great uncle in the title ten years later. When a boy Lord Byron was a boarder at Mr. Gill's school at the top of St. James's Street, Nottingham. In "The Nottingham Directory," by E. Willoughby, 1799, is this entry, "Byron Rt. Hon. Lord, at Mr. Gill's St. James' -lane." A photograph of this picturesque residence, now called "Newstead House," is here reproduced. Lord Byron married, January 2nd, 1815, Anne Isabella, only child of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, Bart. and Baroness Wentworth, by whom (who died May 16th, 1860) he had an only daughter, Ada Augusta, married to the Earl of Lovelace.

NEWSTEAD HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM.

In 1823 Lord Byron engaged in the warlike struggle then going on between Greece and Turkey, and died from the effects of cold and fever at Missilonghi, April 19th, 1824. Having been refused the honour of burial in Westminster Abbey the body of Lord Byron was brought to Nottingham on July 15th, where it lay in state at the "Blackmoor's Head Inn" (a great posting establishment at the corner of High Street and Pelham Street) until the following morning, when an imposing *cortége*, including the Mayor and Sheriffs of Nottingham, the Town Clerk, and members of the Corporation, Lord Rancliffe, with twenty-six of his tenants on horseback, and numerous other important persons accompanied the hearse containing the body, and the urn containing the heart, to the final resting place. The noble lord was buried in the Byron vault in the chancel of Hucknall Torkard Church, Notts., July 16th, 1824. Among those present, in addition to those already named, were Colonel Leigh, Colonel Wildman (the old schoolfellow of Lord Byron, to whom Newstead Abbey was sold in 1810), John Cam Hobhouse, Esq., and John Hanson, Esq., the funeral service being read by the Rev. Mr. Nixon, Vicar of Hucknall Torkard. Lord Byron was the last peer of his family whose remains have been interred at Hucknall Torkard, but the vault has since been opened to receive the body of his only daughter, who died November 27th, 1852. This letter refers to the festivities at Newstead to celebrate Lord Byron's coming of age.

51.—Mrs. Catherine Gordon Byron to Hugh Watson, Esq.

Newstead Abbey near Nottingham 28th Novr 1809

Sir

If you have sent any bill for me, with the interest due the 15th it is not *yet* arrived, if sent you had better stop the payment immediately I remain

Sir

Your humble Servt

C. G. Byron

Holograph. One page, quarto, franked and addressed in another hand "London November thirty 1809. Hugh Watson Esq^r Writer to the Signet, 14 Hanover Street Edinburgh." The letter is sealed, in red wax, with the arms, &c. of Byron, and endorsed "28 Novem 1809 M^rs Byron had not received her Interest." The writer was the mother of the poet. Captain John Byron, an officer in the army (grandson of William, fourth Lord Byron) married, secondly, Catherine Gordon, of Gight, co. Aberdeen, by whom he had an only son, George Gordon, who succeeded to the peerage as sixth Lord Byron. Mrs. Byron was buried in the Byron vault in the chancel of Hucknall Torkard Church, Notts., in August, 1811.

52.—The Rev. James Plumptre to Messrs. Cadell & Davis.

Gentlemen,

Having a Work of importance in hand to which I wish to add every circumstance which may give it respectability in the eyes of the public, I address myself to you to know whether you are willing to enter into any agreement with me for it, and to become the publishers, as, being a person with a small income, it is not convenient to me to run any hazard in a pecuniary way.

The Work is a Collection of Plays, to be called *The English Drama*, (or some such title) consisting of such plays as are the *most popular*, and at the same time, *least exceptionable* ; and these I shall correct, chiefly by omissions, so as to render them as nearly unexceptionable as we can expect any work to be. Some few additions will be made ; but the plays, on the whole, will not undergo *more* alteration, though of a *different kind*, than that which an old play does when revived in the Theatre. My idea is to publish them in *volumes*, beginning with three or four volumes, to try how the public will receive them, and then to go on as my seem adviseable. Each volume might contain four or five plays, and I think that *cheapness* should be considered, and it would admit of consideration whether there should be any *embellishments*. To each play I intend to annex a *Preface* containing remarks critical, historical and biographical, and shall give some *Notes* at the bottom of the pages. The work will consist

of some of our most popular plays, which are usually given in the Collections called *British Theatres*, &c. but it will also contain many, by very respectable writers, not to be found in them; and, were the work to succeed, I should go on and give some Sacred Dramas and a Collection of our Oratorios. My List of such plays as I already find admissible amounts to upwards of *forty*, besides some afterpieces. The first Volume would perhaps contain The Gamester, Jane Shore, The Provok'd Husband and Lionel and Clarissa: the Second, George Barnwell, Old City Manners, The Conscious Lovers and The Reapers with Rosina. The Third Lady Jane Gray, A Word to the Wise, The Good-natur'd Man and the King and Miller of Mansfield with Sir John Cockle at Court: the fourth Douglas, The English Merchant, the Gentle Shepherd (a new version in blank verse) and Marian. The fifth, &c. &c. &c. I have made some progress in the work, and could soon get it sufficiently forward to begin printing. A few judicious friends, to whom I have shewn and read some of the plays as altered, approve them much.

I have already published two Collections of popular *Songs*, with the exceptionable passages either omitted or altered, with a view to render that species of amusement innocent, and to prevent young minds especially from being poisoned by the profane indecent and licentious trash which is to be met with in almost every other Song Book with which I am acquainted; and last year I published a Volume of "Discourses on Subjects relating to the amusement of the *Stage*," with a view to point out the *uses* and *abuses* of the stage, and the most probable method of amending it, to which this work will form a sequel. Mess[rs] Rivingtons were the publishers of these, who decline engaging in the present work on account of the many works they have now in hand.

I see a work advertised by Sharpe and Hailes called "English Comedy, a Collection of Classical Dramas, separated from the licentious productions of Congreve, Farquhar and Cent

. . . . , &c. &c. in 6 elegant volumes." But I do not think that these two works need interfere, as mine will not only consist of the best plays, but of the best plays with the bad parts (and our best plays have very bad passages in them) omitted, and mine is not only to consist of Comedies, but likewise of Tragedies, Afterpieces, &c. &c. besides the Prefaces and Notes, I consider therefore that it will be sufficiently like similar works to interest readers in general, and yet not so like any individual ones as to interfere with them.

Your speedy answer to this will oblige, Gentlemen,

Your h^ble^ Serv^t^

Clare Hall — James Plumptre.

Feb. 6. 1810.

Rev^d^ J. Plumptre

Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

Holograph. Three pages, quarto, addressed "Mess^rs^ Cadell and Davis Booksellers Strand London." At the top of the letter is written "declined Feb^y^ 8 1810." For a note on the writer see No. 49 *ante*.

53.—Bond from William Mason, Esq., to George Martin. Penalty 10,000^l^

Whereas the said W^m^ Mason lately contracted with the said Geo. Martin for the absolute Sale to him for the sum of 5000^l^ of the Manor of Caunton in the County of Nottingham and varous o^r^ Herēs at Caunton in the same Coū to wch the said Wm Mason claimed Title under the last Will and Testament of John Poynton formerly of Ulley in the Parish of Treeton in the Co. of York who in the year 1735 purchased the said Manor and Lands and Herēs thereto belong^g^ of Richard Taylor otherwise Elvidge And the s^d^ Geo. Martin has been let into poss'on of the s^d^ Manor and Herēs And whereas one [*blank*] Clay pretending Title to the said Manor and Herēs or some part th'of as the

Heir at Law of the s[d] Richard Taylor otherwise Elvidge [or ōrwise] brought an Action in Ejectm't ag[t] the said W[m] Mason and Geo. Martin to recover the Possession thof in or as of Trinity Term 1811 and the said [*blank*] Clay having made Default in the prosecution thof Judgm[t] as in Case of Nonsuit hath been given for the Defts who have paid y[e] Costs th'in and whereas the said Geo. Martin hath consented to complete the said Purchase notwithstand[g] the claim set up by the said John Clay as afs[d] but inasmuch as the said John Clay may be induced to commence ano[r] Action to try his Title to y[e] said Estate the said W[m] Mason hath consented and agreed in Case the said John Clay or his Heirs shall recover y[e] same or any part th'of within 2 Yrs from the day of the date of the above written [*Bond*] or Oblig'on to indemnify the said Geo. Martin as hereinafter mentioned and by Indres of Lease & release to be made between the said W[m] Mason of the first part the said Geo. Martin of the 2[nd] part & Geo. W[m] Hutton of Carlton upon Trent in y[e] Coun of Notts, Esq. of the 3[rd] part the said Manor and Heredits contracted to be p'chased by y[e] s[d] Geo. Martin as afs[d] with y[e] appurts have been conveyed to y[e] use of y[e] s[d] Geo. Martin his Heirs App'tees & Ass[s] in man[r] th'in ment[d] in Cons'on of the Sum of 5000[l] p[d] by y[e] s[d] Geo. Martin to y[e] s[d] W[m] Mason for the p'chase th'of Now the Cond'on of the above written Bond or Oblig'on is such That if the said John Clay or his Heirs shall before the end of two y'res computed from y[e] day of y[e] date of the above written Bond or Oblig'on but not o'rwise by Action at Law recover upon his or their Title and not by default of the said Geo. Martin his H's or Ass[s] all or any part of the Herēs compz[d] in the said Indres from the said Geo. Martin his Heirs and Assigns And also if the said W[m] Mason his H's Ex's & Adm's do & shall in Case of such Eviction well & truly pay or cause to be p[d] to y[e] s[d] Geo. Martin his H's Ex'ors Adm'ors or Ass[s] upon demand such sum or sums of money (but not in any Case exceeding 5000[l] in the whole) as shall be a good & suffc[t] Indemnity to y[e] said Geo.

Martin his H's Ex'ors Adm's or Ass^{s} from and against all loss and damage Costs Charges and Expences wch he or they shall suffer expend or be put to by reason or in conseq'ce of such eviction within the time afs^{d} the above written Bond or Obligōn shall be void but ōrwise shall remain in full force.

Two brief sheets, headed as above, undated, but later than the year 1811. From the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. [MS. No. 31,002.]

54.—John Blackner to Charles Sutton.

A long holograph, three pages, quarto, on religious subjects, addressed to "Mr Sutton Northampton County Gaol." It commences "Nott^{m} 17th Sep. 1816. My Dear Sir (and, permit me to add, my beloved friend)" and ends—

My sins are grievous, it is true, and were all the good I have attempted to do not to be taken into account by the Almighty, which I think it certainly will, *yet the divine promises are so extensive*, and the invitations so universal, that to despair under them, in my humble opinion, would be insulting Deity, and adding to the long list of sins already on record against me. I remain, Dr Sir, yours most sincerely

John Blackner

An unimportant postscript is added.

John Blackner was a native of Ilkeston, co. Derby, where he served his apprenticeship as a stocking maker. His education was wholly neglected in early youth, and it is stated that at the time of his marriage he could not write his name. He, however, acquired the art of writing, and became a contributor to the "Nottingham Review," a newspaper which represented the "low whig" or radical party to which he was attached. Removing to Nottingham he became a conspicuous politician, and in May, 1812, he was summoned to London to edit the "Statesman," a daily radical paper. His health failing, he returned to Nottingham and edited the "Nottingham Review." He compiled and published, in 1815, his "History of Nottingham," which contains a contemptible notice of Henry Kirke White, the Nottingham poet. (See No. 45.) Blackner died, December 22nd, 1816, at "The Rancliffe Arms," Sussex Street, Nottingham, of which he was the landlord, in the forty-seventh year of his age. In figure he was tall and commanding, and as a public speaker he was exceedingly popular. Blackner's history "is disfigured in every page by a bitter party spirit which would be offensive were it not

contemptible. It is written, too, in grandiloquent language which would not be tolerated now at the hands of a penny-a-liner. . . . . For his laborious researches into the annals of Nottingham, and his preservation of many interesting facts, which, without his agency, might have been lost, every patriotic heart must certainly seek to forget his faults and to remember his name only with feelings of gratitude." (Wylie, *Old and New Nottinghaw*, 1853, p. 233.) Mr. Charles Sutton, proprietor of the "Nottingham Review," to whom this letter is addressed, was indicted at the Shire Hall, Nottingham, July 22nd, 1815, for an alleged libel against the Government and the British army, inserted in that journal in the month of October previous, and convicted, the defendant being ordered to appear at the Court of King's Bench, on the first day of the next term, to receive judgment. A rule was then obtained calling upon the Crown to show cause why the verdict, given at the Assizes, should not be set aside, and a new trial granted. The case was argued in January, 1816, when the rule was discharged. On February 9th, the defendant was ordered to be imprisoned in his majesty's gaol at Northampton for one year, and at the expiration of that time to give security, himself in £500 and two sureties in £250 each, for his good behaviour for three years. Mr. Sutton was confined in the debtor's ward in the County Gaol at Northampton, where he received every indulgence, until his release on February 8th, 1817.

55.—THOMAS DENMAN, ESQ., TO MR. JOSEPH CARR.

Sir

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 18th containing a very flattering invitation from the Committee who arrange the intended meeting at Nottingham, for considering the late extraordinary transactions at Manchester.

Deeply sensible as I am of the honor conveyed by such a call, on so interesting an occasion, I think however that the Gentlemen of the Committee will on reflection be satisfied that I could not properly be one of a meeting of the *inhabitants* of Nottingham, so described as well in the requisition to the Mayor, as in the summons issued by that respectable magistrate.

For this reason alone I must abstain from joining your assembly. No man can more sincerely sympathise with the feelings of affliction & regret which the proceedings at Manchester have awakened in your minds; no man can be more fully convinced of the necessity of a strict judicial enquiry into conduct which at least appears equally inhuman & unconstitutional, or can more strongly condemn those ministers, who dared, at a moment when they could not possibly be possessed of satisfactory information, to advise their sovereign to speak of

the slaughter of his subjects in terms of approbation & gratitude.

I remain, Sir

Your very obedient Servant

Tho Denman

Mossford Lodge, Ilford
Sept 20. 1819
To Mr Joseph Carr.

Holograph. Three pages, quarto. Thomas Denman, Esq. (son of Thomas Denman, Esq., M.D., an eminent physician) was born February 23rd, 1779. He was the well-known eloquent and distinguished advocate of the Midland Circuit, was appointed Common Serjeant of the City of London in 1822, and filled the office of Attorney-General from 1830 (Knighted December 1st, 1830) till 1832, in which latter year he was constituted Lord Chief Justice of England, and held that elevated position until his retirement through ill-health in March, 1850, when the Corporation of Nottingham presented him with an address dated March 25th in that year. He had previously represented, for six years (from March, 1820) the town of Nottingham in Parliament, his farewell address to the electors of Nottingham being dated London, May 29th, 1826. On June 2nd, 1821, Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P., the Queen's Attorney-General, Thomas Denman, Esq., M.P., the Queen's Solicitor-General, and Stephen Lushington, Esq., D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., were severally admitted to the freedom of the City of London, the freedom being respectively presented to them in a box made of heart of oak. He was created, March 28th, 1834, Baron Denman of Dovedale. He married, October 18th, 1804, Theodosia Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Vevers, Rector of Saxby, co. Leicester, and by her (who died June 28th, 1852) had five sons and six daughters. Lord Denman died September 22nd, 1854.

The meeting referred to was held in Nottingham Market-place (by adjournment from the Guildhall) on September 27th, 1819, to express an opinion on "the Manchester massacre." The Mayor presided, and an address to the Prince Regent was unanimously adopted, in which the massacre was termed a "flagrant outrage upon the liberty and persons of Englishmen"; and the document further stated, "We call God and our country to witness our determination, that the freedom of England shall never be outraged with impunity in our persons." ["The massacre which provoked this indignant remonstrance took place on the 16th of August. A meeting was held in St. Peter's Field, consisting of about 40,000 men, women, and children, under the leadership of Mr. Hunt, to petition for Parliamentary Reform. The people were entirely without arms and perfectly peaceable. Suddenly with the concurrence of the stipendiary magistracy, who were determined that the people should be made to disperse, the Yeomanry Cavalry rode amongst them, and drawing their swords, commenced an indiscriminate slaughter! The killed and wounded were upwards of four hundred. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of 'accidental death,' and the Yeomanry were never punished for their conduct, further than in the remorse of their own consciences." Sutton's *Nottingham Date-Book*, p. 329.]

56.—Joseph Birch, Esq., M.P., to Mr. Joseph Carr.

Buxton
Saturday Morn[g]

D[r] Sir,

By a Letter which has just now got to my hands, I am inform'd of circumstances, which require my immediate return into Lancashire.

This unexpected call, not only frustrates the object for which I came to this place, but prevents me also from fulfilling the promise I made your Committee, to attend the Meeting on Monday, for taking into consideration the melancholy & disgraceful Events, which have lately occur'd at Manchester.

Were it in my power to be present at the Meeting, I should feel it my Duty, as much as it is my wish, to make my constituents fully acquainted with my Opinion & Feelings, regarding those transactions, which have call'd forth, almost the *universal* reprobation of the Country.

From every Report hitherto given of them, nothing appears to justify the grounds, or to shew the Pretext whereon Ministers have thought fit to convey the approbation of the Prince Regent, to the Magistrates & Yeomanry, for their Conduct upon that occasion. Let us therefore hope that, notwithstanding such praise (in my opinion prematurely & unworthily bestow'd) those Persons will speedily be brought to answer, thro' the Laws of their Country, for violating, as they then did, the People's constitutional Rights, and disregarding all the better feelings of Humanity!

I write in great haste, & can only add my request that you will lay this letter before the Committee, being very respectfully D[r] Sir

Their & your much obliged
& very Hble Servant

Joseph Birch

M[r] Joseph Carr
Secretary to the Committee &c. &c.

Holograph. Two pages, quarto, undated, but evidently written in September, 1819. See No. 55, to the subject matter of which it refers.

Mr. Joseph Birch was elected Member of Parliament for Nottingham in July, 1802, under unusual circumstances. Consequent on a dissolution of Parliament, the late members, Daniel Parker Coke, Esq. and Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart., offered themselves for re-election, but a journeyman stockingmaker, seconded by a woolcomber, nominated Mr. Joseph Birch, of the Hazles, near Liverpool (father of Sir Thomas Birch, member for Liverpool), a gentleman, unknown to the constituency, and nominated without his concurrence. The contest was one of the most remarkable in the annals of Nottingham, and resulted in the overthrow of Coke. In the following March Mr. Birch was unseated on petition, and upon the issue of a new writ Mr. Coke was re-elected after a seven days' poll. Mr. Birch again unsuccessfully contested Nottingham in 1806, but did not offer himself as a candidate in the following year. In 1812 he was again nominated, but declined to come forward, being engaged in a contest at St. Ives. At the election in June, 1818, Mr. Birch, after ten days' polling, was returned at the head of the poll, his colleague being Lord Rancliffe. "The contest was one of the most exciting on record, and both sides exerted themselves to the utmost possible extent. It was attended by a great amount of drunkenness and disorder, breaking of windows, blue and yellow fights in the street, intimidation, and other party animosities." In March, 1820, after twelve days' poll Mr. Birch was re-elected, with Mr. Thomas Denman as his colleague. In June, 1826, Mr. Birch and Lord Rancliffe were again returned to represent Nottingham in Parliament, Mr. Denman having retired. On the dissolution of Parliament, in 1830, Mr. Birch retired on the ground of increasing years and infirmities.

57.—"Lectures delivered by Mr Ward in Park Street Chapel, Nottingham."

PARK STREET CHAPEL, NOTTINGHAM.

A small octavo volume, headed as above, of 103 pages, containing four lectures delivered in the Scotch Baptist Chapel, Park Street, Nottingham, by Mr. Samuel Ward, who was Minister there between the years 1812 and 1824. This gentleman was a schoolmaster in Nottingham, and cousin to the Rev. Samuel Ward, minister of the Baptist Church at Woodborough and Calverton, Notts., from 1834 to 1859, and who died in the year 1860. (See No. 42.) At the end of the book is a copy of a monumental inscription (in the burial ground attached to the Baptist Chapel in Pepper Street, now Palm Street, New Basford, Notts.):—

"To the Memory of
SAMUEL WARD
late Pastor of the Baptist Chapel
Park Street, who departed this life May 11, 1833
Aged 59 years.
As a Christian Pastor
He was faithful in teaching Gentle in reproving
Affectionate in admonishing.
As a member of a Christian Community
He sought but to serve others
Not to aggrandize himself.
As a Man
Though blessed with superior
Natural endowments of mind
He was humble, patient, & guileless as a Child.
As a Citizen
He was the general advocate of
Civil and religious liberty,
The ardent denouncer of
War, Slavery, and oppression.
During the active period of life
It was his constant aim to be useful.
In the solemn hour of Death
It was his felicity to enjoy
Through the merits of his redeemer
That peace which the world can neither give
Nor take away."

On the fly leaf at the end are written in another hand:—

"LINES TO THE MEMORY OF Mr SAMl Ward

Nor storied Urn, nor Monumental Bust
Nor costly Tomb, nor humbler Tablet shews
Friend of my Heart where thy remains repose
Unmark'd the spot, where, mould'ring still to dust
They wait the resurrection of the just—
Yet still thou liv'st in many a Breast enshrin'd
(Thy kindly manners and thy well stor'd mind)
And still shall live while Mem'ry holds her trust.
A man to all men prompt to render aid
A Friend disinterested, warm, sincere,
A Teacher eloquent, impressive, clear,
A Pastor faithful, vigilant, unpaid,
Who, living, practis'd the great truths he taught
And dying, Refuge in the Saviour sought."

58.—Robert Goodacre, of Nottingham, to Robert Goodacre, Junior.

Bradford, Sept 20 1821

Dear Robert,

I opened my Commission here on Monday night & the sensations I felt will not be soon eradicated. The Theatre was full when I entered, 100 Tickets had been given away by my Patrons, & through a small hole in the Curtain I observed the busy groups in conversation. When I entered through the Stage Door, a breathless silence instantly succeeded & for the first time these many years I felt totally deprived of utterance. I fingered my Watch as if it was too soon & in about 5 minutes mustered courage to say the dread words " Ladies & Gentlemen." I quickly recovered my embarrasment & proceeded fluently but without being able to perceive whether I was admired or not but the most intense & fixed attention was visible through the whole assembly. At length when I had uttered the patriotic exclamations against the Popish Inquisition which followed the case of Galileo a lively round of applause followed. These were three or four times repeated during my quoting Shakespeare & Lord Byron & again when we exposed the Globe which William did in very good style. As I turned it about I pointed out the cause of the alternate light & shade which is thrown over the distant audience in a pleasing way & ventured a wish that we might live to see the day when the Continent of Africa might exhibit as much scientific & moral brightness as she did on my Globe. This touched the string of sympathy & a universal Buz of applause followed. Owing to the inclemency of the Evening we had few Ladies: I dare say still more owing to my having hinted my intention to repeat the Lecture on Tuesday Ev^{g}. I did so & had about 36 auditors. Last night I delivered my first Lecture. Every thing went wrong. William was called to the Door & had not time to fix & light up the Globe. I deliver

my Introductions before the Curtain & when at last the Globe was fixed & lighted & the Curtain rose he had forgotten to fall the drop scene & the Vertical Tellurion stood exposed. Thus we blundered on ; lost our Pliars, burnt our fingers, & were laughed at. However we made the experiments *tell* & I am told gave satisfaction. The Stage is so small that we are plagued beyond description. The Horizontal Tellurion is 3 in. too big for the opening. The Vertical Tellurion just fits, but the worst of all is there is no room behind the Scenes. We draw the Diagram Box half through one Stage Door & the Desk half through the other & there they stick while we use the large Instruments. When I had finished my Introductory remarks I stepped aside from the Desk & began to crave their candour. Every eye stared, & every mouth opened when I told them it was the first attempt & when I gave my reason for first visiting the West Riding because I preferred appealing to those who knew what difficulties were & who rose by their own exertions to those who were brought up in the lap of ease & knew no trouble a round of applause followed which was rapidly repeated when I finished. They are indeed an interesting people, not very refined certainly but marked with those strong lineaments which powerfully characterize good sense & strong mental powers. There is also that closeness of union amongst parties which I never saw any where before. A Society called the Juvenile Philosophical Society of Bradford consisting of 21 Members would give 5 guineas to attend, but not a farthing more & though some were in good circumstances & were calculated amongst my patrons, they would not attend individually unless the whole were admitted. I refused on the ground of *honour*, but afterwards agreed to leave it to two leading Gentlemen. They differed in their opinion but at length the dissentient conceded on the ground that so many were Apprentices that it appeared no more than 12 out of the 21 could possibly call their Evenings their own.

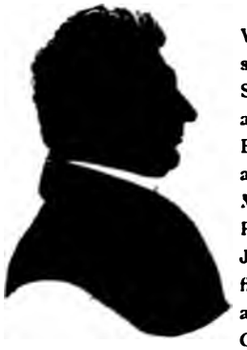
My patronage at present stands thus:

Rev^{d} D^{r} Steadman, 14 young Men	6 - 2 - 6
M^{r} Hinchcliffe (for all his family 25/- per night)	6 - 5 - 0
Miss Dobson, 6 young Ladies all women	2 -12 - 6
Rev^{d} M^{r} Redhead 6 Boys	2 -12 - 6
M^{r} Nesbitt 6 Boys	2 -12 - 6
Seven Machine Makers 8/- each	2 -16 - 0
Twenty one unfledged Philosophers	5 - 5 - 0
Total irregulars	28 - 6 - 0
42 Sets of Tickets sold to last night	21 - 0 - 0
	49 - 6 - 0
Three or four single Tickets (say)	0 -10 - 0
	49 -16 - 0

And as all Masters from large families who come gratis we really look a formidable assembly & I am thought to be most liberally supported indeed. The Quakers have taken it up wonderfully quite more than ever was known in Bradford. One, an old Man bought a set & gave them to Mr Taylor, the Independent Minister's son. He is at Scarbro' unwell. This cuts me off his warm wishes. We dined yesterday with D^{r} Steadman & have a general invitation to go when we like. M^{r} Metcalf was here last night. You may show this to any friends. Love to Frances & Ann.

Yours sincerely
Robt Goodacre

Holograph. Three pages, quarto. Addressed "M^{r} Rob^{t} Goodacre Jun^{r} Standard Hill Nottingham."



Robert Goodacre, the writer of this letter, was the eldest son of William Elsey Goodacre, of Long Clawson, co. Leicester, and his second wife, Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Susanna Cobley, of Stonesby, co. Leicester. He was born at Long Clawson, May 7th, 1777, and was baptised there June 1st following. He was three times married. By his *first* wife, Ann Cokayne (younger daughter of Thomas Cokayne and his wife Sarah Halford, of Nottingham) whom he married at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, December 24th, 1798, he had two sons, Robert and Halford, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Goodacre died June 15th, 1801. His *second* wife, Sarah Cokayne (elder sister of his first wife) whom he married January 1st, 1802, had two sons, Robert and William (hereafter referred to) and a daughter. The second Mrs. Goodacre died January 22nd, 1808. By his *third* wife, Hannah, daughter of Theodore and Mary Silverwood, of Gainsborough (whom he married June 24th, 1814, and who died May 15th, 1818) he had two daughters, Frances Mary, born August 21st, 1816, married (as his second wife) July 22nd, 1852, to William Cope, of Nottingham (father of the late Edward Cope, Esq., J.P., of Nottingham), and Elizabeth Hannah, who died an infant in the year 1818. On Monday, October 9th, 1797, Robert Goodacre commenced his career as a schoolmaster in Parliament Street, Nottingham, and founded Standard Hill Academy, near that town, in the year 1807. In February, 1817, he was "ballotted to serve in the Militia in the County of Nottingham," but "found a fit and able Substitute to serve therein in his stead," and on July 26th, 1820, was admitted and sworn a Burgess of the Town of Nottingham. He was "Twenty Two Years a Teacher of Youth in this town, he trained for active life two thousand of the then rising generation. As a Lecturer in Astronomy in two hundred of the principal towns of this country and of North America he showed how science confirms the truth of Holy Writ and directed his hearers from Nature up to Nature's God." Having been for some time engaged in the construction of an extensive and original apparatus, illustrative of the science of astronomy, he made his first appearance as a public lecturer at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in September, 1821. He then lectured in Nottingham and London, and afterwards again in the North of England. In the latter end of 1823, he embarked for the United States of America, where, during a period of nearly four years, he visited and lectured in every town of any size and importance, traversing the whole Federal Union, from Maine to New Orleans, and the Floridas to St. Louis, during which time his character as a man of science afforded him a ready introduction to the highest circles, whether in public or in private life. His letters, vindicating the character of the Americans from the aspersions cast on them, had an extensive circulation in the journals of the day. On his return to this country, he completed the tour of England, visited the Channel Islands and France, accompanied by his daughter, and had nearly made the circuit of Scotland, when increasing malady interrupted him in the midst of several engagements in Edinburgh, where after a little more than a fortnight's confinement, he died on Wednesday, November 25th, 1835. His remains were interred at Edinburgh on the following Monday. It is curious to note that his four children were in four different countries at the time of his death. In early life Mr. Goodacre belonged to the Calvinistic section of the General Baptists, but for many years prior to his death he had been a Unitarian. In 1833, when lecturing in Scarborough, the Independent congregation there was without a settled minister, and Mr. Goodacre was requested to officiate. A sermon he preached there from 2 Cor. v. 10, was printed (after his death) in the "Christian Pioneer," October, 1838. Several of his MS. sermons are extant. His letters on the state of religion in America were published in the *General Baptist Advocate;* and at the Baptist Assembly in London, he was on one occasion called upon to preside. (See No. 61.)

Among the numerous publications of Mr. Goodacre, we are acquainted with the following :—

(1) "Arithmetic adapted to different classes of Learners; but more particularly to the use of Large Schools . . . . By Robert Goodacre, Master of a Seminary in Nottingham . . . . Third Edition, with considerable improvements," London, 1806. The preface is dated "Parliament-Street, Nottingham, Dec. 27, 1802." The advertisement to this third edition is dated from the same address, August 14, 1806. The tenth edition, which had a rapid sale, was published about 1841 under the supervision of William Goodacre (his younger son) and Thomas Cokayne, junior.

(2) "An Essay on the Education of Youth," Nottingham, 1808.

(3) "A Treatise on Book-Keeping, adapted to the use of Schools, ... By Robert Goodacre, Master of Standard-Hill Academy, near Nottingham," London, 1811. The preface is dated "Standard-Hill, near Nottingham, April 13th, 1811."

(4) "The Psalms and Hymns of the late Dr. Isaac Watts, In Two Volumes . . . . Edited by Robert Goodacre." Large octavo, London, 1821. The preface is dated "Standard Hill, near Nottingham, Dec. 1st, 1821."

(5) "A Brief Explanation of the Principal Terms made use of in Astronomy. By Robert Goodacre, Lecturer in Astronomy. The Fourth Edition. [First American.] Richmond: Shepherd & Pollard, Printers. Price 37½ cents. 1824." The preface is dated "Standard-Hill, near Nottingham, Jan. 1st, 1821."

(6) "A Glossary or Explanation of the Principal Terms used in the Sciences of Astronomy and Geography," Nottingham, 1828.

Robert Goodacre, to whom this letter is addressed, was the elder son, by his second wife, of the writer thereof, and was born October 2nd, 1802. When his father (accompanied by his younger son, William) left Nottingham to lecture in America, he succeeded to the school on Standard Hill, but gave it up after four years, and was for about twenty years editor of the *Nottingham Review*. In 1824 he became a member of the Apollo Lodge of the Imperial Order of Odd Fellows (No. 5, Nottingham) which is rich in the names of men who have distinguished themselves in the Order, the senate, the bar, and the literature of this land. In conjunction with a colleague he did much to reform the Order, and render it more and more a solace for toil, a comforter in sickness, and a family help to the Odd Fellow's survivors. In 1830 he was elected Acting Grand Master, and held that office twice in succession, an honour, which up to the time of his death, had not been conferred upon any other member of the Order. He was for some time clerk to the Lincoln Board of Guardians, from which city he corresponded for the *Nottingham Journal*, previous to going to the United States. In July, 1848, he went to Paris, and according to an endorsement on his passport, wherein he is described as "Homme de lettres," he left Havre for New York on July 20th, 1848. During his sojourn in America, Mr. Goodacre efficiently discharged the duties of correspondent for the *Nottingham Journal*, and other English newspapers; and in that capacity he was enabled to communicate a great deal of commercial information, of which the Nottingham manufacturers reaped the advantage, his knowledge of Nottingham trades well fitting him to suggest, to advise, or to guide his townsmen on matters of commerce with the Americans. He was well versed in the English, French, Latin, and Spanish languages, all of which he taught professionally in America, and at the time of his death was making great progress in compiling a new Spanish and English dictionary. Mr. Goodacre's mirth would "set the table in a roar," and his voice, the hope and joy of all who heard it, was ever foremost in the cause of social and political advancement. He died, unmarried, at New York, on January 18th, 1864, and lies interred in the Evergreens Cemetery, on the heights above Brooklyn, about five miles from New York, overlooking the ocean and the departure of vessels for Europe.

William Goodacre, referred to in the foregoing letter, was the younger son, by his second wife, of the writer thereof. The following is a copy of his Birth Certificate:—"No *3332*. These are to certify, That *William Goodacre Son* of *Robert Goodacre* and *Sarah Goodacre* his Wife, who was Daughter of *Thomas and Sarah Cokayne* was Born in *Parliament Street in Nottingham* in the Parish of *Saint Mary in the town and County of the town of Nottingham* the *fourteenth* Day of *December* in the Year *one thousand eight hundred and three* at whose Birth we were present. *B Maddock Surgeon. Hannah Warsop.* Registered at Dr. Williams's Library, Redcross-Street, near Cripplegate, London. *Decr 14th 1815 Thos. Morgan* Register." He was married at the first Congregational Church in the City of New York (by the Rev. William Ware in the presence of Robert Miller and George C. Abel) April 15th, 1831, to Anna Maria (born January 10th, 1814, at No. 23, Old Fish Street, Doctors Commons, London), eldest daughter of Robert Miller (and his wife, Anna Maria Young, married December 29th, 1810, at St. Martin's in the Fields, London), formerly of London, but then of New York. Mrs. Goodacre died, without issue, at Nottingham, November 5th, 1895, and was interred in the General Cemetery, Nottingham. In a note in a family history, referred to later on, he states "William Goodacre spent about 4 years in a printing and Bookselling establishment opened by his father in Nottingham; about 3½ years he travelled with his father, who was then lecturing on Astronomy in England and the United States. In 1825 he commenced for himself in Richmond, Virginia, as a Teacher of Drawing, and in 1827 he returned to England where he is now endeavouring to make a correct Genealogical Chart without being able to point out its use." This genealogical chart forms part of a manuscript "History of the Family of Goodacre. By William Goodacre of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A. Finished at Caen, Calvados, Basse Normandie. July 10. 1828." A series of fifteen books of pencil sketches give some indications of Mr. Goodacre's travels between 1824 and 1836:—Virginia, New York, and Upper Canada, May, June and July, 1824; New York and Rhode Island, August to October, 1824; Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut, May to July, 1825; Vermont and Lower Canada, August, 1825; Virginia and New York, September and October, 1825; Virginia and the Back Woods, U.S.A., September and October, 1826; Lancashire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and the counties of Denbigh, Carnarvon, Anglesea, and Merioneth, July to September, 1827; Warwick and Hampshire, June and July, 1828; Caen (Calvados) Basse Normandie, July, August, and September, 1828; the Cataract of Niagara, August, 1833; and Ireland and Scotland, in May, 1836. In 1836, Mr. Goodacre re-opened Standard Hill Academy, Nottingham (a view of which, from his original sketch, is here re-produced) in which he was assisted by his cousin (and, after 1847, his life-long partner) Mr. Thomas Cokayne. In 1857, the degree of LL.D., which we believe he never assumed, was conferred on him by Clinton College, Arkansas, U.S.A. (See No. 79.) After the transference of Standard Hill Academy to Chilwell, near Nottingham, Messrs. Goodacre and Cokayne conducted educational establishments in Paris, Suresnes, London, and afterwards, for many years, in Nottingham. Mr. Goodacre visited Switzerland in the years 1851, 1854, 1857, and 1872, his alpenstock bearing the following brands:—Lauterbrunnen, Staubbach, Wengernalp, Jungfrau, Handeck, Grimsel, Sidelhorn, Rohnegl, Furka, St. Gotthard, St. Bernard, and Col de Balme. For some years prior to his death, Mr. Goodacre resided at Scarrington, Barnstone, Arnold, and Bingham,

all in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, which he regularly visited in the exercise of his professional duties. Mr. Goodacre, the last of a line of schoolmasters dating from 1626, died at Bingham, Notts., January 21st, 1883, and was interred at the General Cemetery, Nottingham, on the 25th of the same month. In 1869, his former pupils (now prominent professional and business men in Nottingham and elsewhere) gave Mr. Goodacre a testimonial in which they referred to his "general educational ability and experience, to his power of managing his pupils and gaining their respect and even their affection, to his extensive and deeply read general knowledge, his wide range of scientific attainments and his successful power of illustration and his high standard of moral excellence combined with energy and firmness." Reference has already been made to Mr. Goodacre's artistic abilities. As a pencil draughtsman he particularly excelled, and illustrated two or three books on American and Canadian scenery. Several of the manuscripts of sermons he preached in Unitarian places of worship are still preserved.

STANDARD HILL ACADEMY, NOTTINGHAM.

59.—Probate of the Will of Stephen Marsh, of Nottingham. 1821.

Probate granted at York, December 15th, 1821, of the Will, dated February 26th in the same year, of Stephen Marsh, late of the Town of Nottingham, Baker. Sworn under £1500. He mentions his sisters, Mary Pilkington, Frances Shooter, and Elizabeth Lacey, his nephew, John Pilkington, of Great Cropwell, Notts., farmer, and his "dear Relation John Marsh of Scarrington." The testator desired to be buried at Scarrington, Notts., as near to the sepultures of his dear relations as circumstances we ıccordingly buried at Scarrington, March 28th, 1821. His age is recorde The Vicar of Scarrington points out that the inscription on th › appears to have died at Scarrington) outside the east end 'rch, differs from the entry in the register. From the c [MS. No. 34,226.]

60.—Account of the Funeral of the Duchess of Newcastle, 1822.

Memorandum. Tuesday, October 8th 1822.

At Bothamsall Church, this Day, were interred the Duchess of Newcastle, her Still born Daughter, and her Eldest Daughter. The last named was brought from London last night, and deposited in the Church for interment this Day. The Coffin is covered with crimson velvet, and the inscription upon a lozenge shape Silver-gilt plate as follows,

" Rt Honble
Lady Anna Maria
Pelham Clinton
Eldest Daughter of the
Duke and Duchess
of Newcastle
Died May 27th
1822
in the 14th year of her Age."

The Plate upon the Duchess's Coffin, is an extra large Silver-gilt Plate, with the Arms and Supporters engraved at the Top, and underneath, "Georgiana Elizabeth, Duchess of Newcastle, Died September 26th in the 34th year of her Age."

This Coffin is covered with rich crimson velvet, as is also the small coffin of the infant daughter, upon which is placed a square gilt plate, inscribed,

"The Still born Daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, September 24th 1822."

The three Coffins were together placed across the tops of the pews facing the pulpit, covered with the pall, plume of feathers, coronet and cushion, &c. during the reading of the former part of the Burial Service; after which the Coffins of the Duchess, and her infant Daughter were carried into the Churchyard, and Deposited in the New Vault (dimensions 8 feet square) where the remainder of the Burial Service was read,

and at its termination the Coffin of the Eldest Daughter was brought from the Church and deposited with the others. The Church in the interior is hung with black cloth, the communion rails, table, and pulpit is covered, and in front of the latter a large escutcheon is placed.

The Church bell began to toll at 12 o'clock, and the Funeral reached the Church about 2 o'clock. The order,

Two horsemen (on the right a constable, his insignia of office, surmounted with crape)
Thirty four of the Yeomanry troop in undress, two deep.
Four Mutes on horseback.
Nine Gentlemen on horseback, scarfs and hatbands.
Mourning Coach and Six horses.
Plume of Feathers.
Twenty-two Sunday School Children, with School Mistress.
Coronet on Crimson velvet cushion, borne on Horseback, by one of the Household.
Hearse and Six horses, with Grooms on foot.
Mourners on Foot, two and two.
Mourning Coach and Six.
Mourning Coach and Six.
Mourning Coach and Six.
Mourning Coach and Six.
The Duke's State Carriage and Six. *Closed.*
Carriage and Four. Two Postillions. *Closed.*
Carriage and Four. Two Postillions. *Closed.*
Carriage and Four. Two Postillions. *Closed.*
Carriage and Four. Coachman & Postillion. ? Manvers family.
Carriage and Four. Two Postillions. Official.
Carriage and Pair. Coachman. Official.
Gig and Horse with 2 Gentlemen. Official.

Kirke Swann October 8. 1822.

Three pages, quarto, written by Mr. Kirke Swann, of Nottingham, local antiquary and friend of Henry Kirke White, the poet. Mr. Swann, who was Sheriff of Nottingham in 1809, and again in 1827, died at his house on "The Hollows" (now St. James's Terrace), Nottingham, in March, 1858. It will be observed that the year of the death [1822] of the Duchess is accidentally omitted. The lady referred to was Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq. of Shipley, co. Derby, by his wife, Georgiana, Lady Middleton, and was married, July 9th, 1807, to Henry Pelham, fourth Duke of Newcastle.

61.—TESTIMONIAL OF NINE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, U.S.A., TO MR. ROBERT GOODACRE, OF NOTTINGHAM. 1824.

The undersigned having attended the Astronomical Lectures of M^{r} Goodacre delivered in this City deem it proper to state that we think his method of instruction the best calculated of any which we have witnessed for giving a competent knowledge of the principles of Astronomy in a short time and with a comparatively small expence M^{r} Goodacre's Apparatus is well adapted to the demonstration of the interesting Phenomena of the heavenly bodies and his method of explanation is clear and instructive As M^{r} Goodacre has lately arived in this Country from England and cannot be supposed to be extensively known here we beg leave to recommend him to the notice and esteem of those literary and other gentlemen with whom he may meet and who may wish either the pleasure of his acquaintance or the benefit of his instructions for their families

Washington City March 8th 1824

Tho^{s} Whipple J^{r} M. C from N. H.
Silas Wood M C N Y
Hector Craig do
Geo: Holcombe N. Jersey
W. Cox Ellis do. from Penn
Arthur Livermore N. H.
Fr^{k} Johnson Kentucky
Lewis Williams M C of N C
H. W. Dwight Mass

Two pages, quarto. Endorsed "Testimonial of 9 Members of Congress at Washington City in favour of my Lectures. March 8. 1824." (See No. 58.)

62.—The Duchess of Portland to the Duke of Newcastle.

The Dutchess of Portland presents her Compliments to the Duke of Newcastle & hopes if his Grace has anything to send to The Duke of Portland he will let her have it soon tomorrow morning as She is obliged to send the Servant that goes to Carlisle rather early, there being some things which are to go by him that requires haste. The D^{cs} is very sorry to hurry The Duke of Newcastle begs her best Comp^{ts} to The D^{cs} of Newcastle who she hopes is in perfect health

Charles Street Wednesday

Note in the third person. One page, quarto, undated. William Henry, fourth Duke of Portland, F.R.S., F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, was born June 24th, 1768, and succeeded his father, October 30th, 1809. He married, August 4th, 1795, Henrietta, eldest daughter and co-heir of General John Scott, of Balcornie, co. Fife, and by her (who was apparently the writer of this letter, and who died April 28th, 1844) he had four sons and five daughters. The duke died March 27th, 1854, and was succeeded by the late eccentric Duke of Portland, whose wondrous works at his seat at Welbeck Abbey, Notts., are well known. The Duke of Newcastle, to whom the letter is addressed, would be Henry Pelham, fourth Duke, who died in 1851.

63.—Lord Palmerston to Lord Rancliffe.

Stow S^{t} 18 May 1828.

My dear Rancliffe,

I have sent your note to Torrens & I hope he will be mercifully disposed. If your Constituents furnish us with such ample Supplies of Money we shall almost be able to keep up the standing army without a Vote of Parliament, by aid of the Nottingham Deserters.

Y^{rs} Sincerely

Palmerston.

Holograph. Two pages, octavo. The nobleman to whom this letter is addressed was the Right Hon. George Augustus Henry Anne Parkyns, second Lord Rancliffe, only son and heir of Sir Thomas Boothby Parkyns, Baronet, of Bunny, Notts. (who was created Lord Rancliffe in the Peerage of Ireland, October 1st, 1795, and died November 17th, 1800) and Elizabeth Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William James, Bart., of Eltham Park, Kent. He was born June 10th, 1785, and named George Augustus in compliment to the Prince Regent, afterwards King George IV. who was his godfather. He married, October 15th, 1807, the Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes, eldest daughter of the sixth Earl Granard, and died November 1st, 1850, without issue, when the Irish barony became extinct, but the baronetcy devolved upon his cousin. For a biographical notice of this nobleman, who at one time represented the Town of Nottingham in Parliament, see Bailey's *Annals of Nottinghamshire*, iv., 461.

64.—LORD BYRON TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

93 Eaton Sq^re^
May 27^th^ 1829.

My Lord,

Understanding that the living of Saddington is now Vacant I trust your Lordship will consider it a suitable one to be presented to M^r^ Heath on the pledges which have been given to M^r^ Wilmot-Horton and myself in his favour.

If your Lordship would allow me the honour of an interview I feel assured that the representation of M^r^ Heaths Character and Situation would induce you to grant the presentation now solicited.

I have the honour to be
My Lord
Your Lordships Obliged
and humble Serv^t^
BYRON.

Holograph. Two pages, quarto. Refers to the rectory of Saddington, near Market Harborough, co. Leicester, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. Upon the death, at Missolonghi, in Greece, April 19th, 1824, of George Gordon, sixth Lord Byron, the barony devolved upon his first cousin, George Anson, seventh Lord Byron, the writer of this letter. He was born March 8th, 1789, and married, March 18th, 1816, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sacheverel Chandos Pole, Esq., of Radbourne, co. Derby, and by her (who died August 20th, 1873) he had four sons and two daughters. His lordship, who was an Admiral in the Royal Navy, and an extra Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, died March 1st, 1868, being succeeded in the title by his eldest son.

65.—G. V. Vernon, Esq., to Mr. Jonathan Dunn.

Grove Oct^{r} 25

Sir,

Finding from my Agents that the insertion of Advertisements in your paper (for which you transmit to me a charge) was without instruction from them, I feel compelled on principle to decline payment thereof—for on an occasion of this character you will perhaps readily understand that innumerable claims are preferred arising out of self authorised agency, resistance to which is both essential in self defence and in furtherance of the Independent principles on which I came forward as a Candidate.

I owe it also in justice to the character of your Paper of which I have heard lately much commendation to explain that the omission of insertion of my advertisements therein was not intended invidiously by me—for in truth my opinion was that except among the higher orders no Nottingham paper has circulation in Bassetlaw, and I supposed that the Advertisement was to have been inserted in the Doncaster Paper *only*, which being published on the limits of the Hundred has general circulation therein, and as either by Letter, or distribution of my Address, or in person I counted on direct communication with every freeholder and Freeman I was indifferent on the subject of Advertising at all.

I suspect however that my ignorance of the art of Electioneering was displayed in this, and that the powerful favour of the Press is conciliated by this species of attention.

Notwithstanding this consciousness I am however now in honour bound to abide by the principle which I announced, and which applies to this however trifling charge as much as to others which would have been of real consequence to me.

I remain,

Y^r^ obed^t^ Serv^t^

G. V. Vernon.

Holograph. Two pages, quarto. Addressed and franked by Earl Manvers "Retford October twenty five 1830. M^r^ Dunn Mercury Office Nott^m^ Manvers." This letter relates to the general election of July, 1830, consequent on the demise of King George the Fourth, when the writer appears to have been a candidate for the representation of East Retford and Bassetlaw.

Granville Harcourt Vernon, Esq., of Grove Hall, Notts., Barrister-at-law, and Chancellor of the Diocese of York, seventh son of the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward Venables Vernon, D.C.L., Archbishop of York, and his wife, Lady Ann Leveson Gower, daughter of George Granville, first Marquess of Stafford, was born in the year 1792. He married, firstly, in 1814, Frances Julia, daughter and co-heir of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq., of Grove, Notts., and by her (who died in 1844) he had five sons and a daughter. He married, secondly, in 1845, the Hon. Pyne Jesse Brand, daughter of Henry Otway, Lord Dacre, and relict of John H. Cottrell, Esq., which lady died in 1872. In May, 1831, Mr. Vernon was elected member for East Retford. He was High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1849, and occurs as a Member of Parliament in the year 1853. Mr. Vernon died December 8th, 1879. (See No. 66.)

66.—G. V. Vernon, Esq., to [————————].

Grove Monday Morn^g^

Sir,

I am honoured by your approbation and sensible of the handsome terms in which you have expressed it.

The Light of Liberty has dawned on Bassetlaw, but its rays are weakened by dispersion, and the Liberal Press whose province it is to tend the Sacred flame finds slow and difficult access to an Agricultural population.

In order to remedy this so far as depends on me, I consult alike my duty, my feeling, and my interest when I request you to direct that I may be supplied henceforth with your Paper.

Y^r^ faithful Serv^t^

G. V. Vernon.

Holograph. Two pages, octavo. No date or address. (See No. 65.)

67.—Autograph Sonnet of Robert Millhouse. 1830.

Mr. J. Wilcockson

Sir,

I am now hereby enabled in conformity with your request to present you with an original Autograph Sonnet of my Brother's, written expressly for your collection: and he assures me it is the first poem he ever composed for a design of that kind.

I am, Sir,

Yours &c.

John Millhouse.

Nott^{m}
Dec^{r} 15th
1830.

An Autograph.

The rugged autograph these lines disclose,
Some years, the representative may stand;
Of the frame man, when all his little woes
Are buried deep with this, now mouldering, hand.
Yet, the vile mildew, and the moths demand,
With a far worse than vandal-ruin, prey;
And from the best-gilt paper of the land,
Waste Kings' and Poets' autographs away;
The glorious Wellington's shall feel decay,
And great Montgomery's, of pompous fame;
Aye, his own "Satan's" shall give up its sway,
Whites, Publishers, and Puffer's fade in shame:
Like these, if Cobbett shall not like an ape,
England's great Banking autographs shall pass.

1830. Robert Millhouse.

Robert Millhouse was born at Nottingham, October 14th, 1788, and was the second of a family of ten children. His elder brother, John, the writer of the above letter, in a short sketch of the life of Robert, prefixed to a volume of his poems, says, "the poverty of his parents compelled them to put him to work when he was only six years of age: and at ten he was set to work in a stocking frame." In 1810 he enlisted in the Nottinghamshire Militia, and at Plymouth, where

he joined his regiment, he wrote his first poem "Stanzas addressed to a Swallow." The regiment went to Dublin, but was disbanded in 1814, when he returned to the stocking-frame. In 1817 he was placed on the staff of his old regiment, the Royal Sherwood Foresters. In 1818 he married, and although borne down by poverty and ill-health, and compelled to work all day at the loom, he managed to publish a collection of his poems in 1820. This was succeeded by "Blossoms," a collection of sonnets, prefaced by an essay, by the Rev. Dr. Booker, vicar of Dudley, on the poetical merits and moral character of Millhouse. Then followed, in 1826, "The Song of the Patriot, Sonnets, and Songs," a work which had an exceedingly flattering reception, and which at once placed him in the first rank of England's "uneducated" poets. In 1827 he published "Sherwood Forest," and later, "The Destinies of Man," his chief production, which was dedicated to Mr. Thomas Wakefield, of Nottingham. In 1832 he was enabled to quit the stocking-frame, and about this period his wife died, leaving him with five children surviving out of a family of eight. Shortly afterwards he received a situation in the Savings Bank, and three years before his death married a second wife. For some time before his death he was confined to his bed, but the bounty of a few of his friends never permitted the dying poet to be in actual want. Thomas Ragg, a brother poet, composed a poetic appeal on behalf of Millhouse in which these lines occur,

"Oh ye who dwell near Sherwood's old domain,
Be yours the tear of agony to dry;
Wipe from your brows the else enduring stain,
Nor destitute let Robert Millhouse die."

Millhouse died at his residence. Walker Street, New Sneinton, April 13th, 1839, leaving a wife and three children, the youngest of whom was not twelve months old, totally unprovided for, and was interred in the General Cemetery, Nottingham. Some time after his death a gravestone was erected through the instrumentality of his friend, Dr. Spencer T. Hall, who composed the well-known epitaph. Millhouse lies buried against the east boundary wall of the cemetery, and only a few yards from him lie the remains of William Frederick Wallett, the Queen's Jester. The above letter and sonnet are written, side by side, on a small octavo page, and at one time formed part of the valuable collection of autographs belonging to Mr. James Wilcockson, Druggist, of Carlton Street, Nottingham.

68.—THE EARL OF SCARBROUGH TO MR. JONATHAN DUNN.

Edwinstow, Oct^{r} 10th 1832.

Sir,

Observing in your last Nottingham and Newark Mercury, a Paragraph, entitled "*Consistency*"—alluding in such plain terms to "A Certain Rev^{d} Land Owner, recently elevated to the Peerage" that must evidently apply to *Me*—It becomes necessary for me to require You to insert in your next weekly paper a *direct & unequivocal contradiction* to the said Statement; and to add, that from *real conscientious* motives, I think it incumbent on me, in the situation in which, it has pleas'd God, to place me, to

avoid any *interference in Election* matters, as, in my opinion, quite *Unconstitutional*. *This* is the answer I have given to those, who have recently applied for my support & influence; though, at the same time, I may *wish* for success to my friend & neighbour, L[d] Newark.

So far from supporting Tory principles, I believe It is well known, that (though I do not meddle much with *Politics*) I am, as my Father & my Uncle (S[r] Geo[e] Savile) were—A *Staunch Whig ! ! !*

To be accus'd of a *Double Conscience* merits only my Contempt, though it might deservedly excite my indignation. I will now merely refer You & your Readers to my *doubly*-sure Motto—viz—

"Murus Ænæus Conscientia sana"—Scarbrough
"Be fast"— Savile

Trusting to your inserting in your earliest Mercury the above, as desir'd,

I remain, S[r] Y[r] Obed[t] &c.

Scarbrough.

To M[r] Dunn, Printer of the Nottingham & Newark Mercury.

Holograph. Two pages, quarto, addressed "Ollerton—October Eleven 1832 M[r] Dunn Printer of the Nottingham & Newark Mercury Nottingham. Free SCARBROUGH."

John, seventh Earl of Scarbrough (third son of Richard, fourth Earl) succeeded his brother Richard, sixth Earl, June 17th, 1832. He was born June 15th, 1760, and in pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle he assumed, September 28th, 1807, by royal licence, the surname of Savile. He was Rector of Winterington, co. Lincoln, and of Thornhill, co. York, and was appointed to the Prebend of South Newbald, in York Minster, February 15th, 1785, which he held until his death. He married, in 1785, Anna Maria, daughter of Julian Herring, Esq., of Heybridge, co. Essex, and of Park Island, Jamaica, and by her (who died March 17th, 1850) had issue three sons and three daughters. The Earl died February 24th, 1835, and was succeeded by his second son.

69.—Sarah Johanna Williams to Mr. James Wilcockson.

Sir

Your polite note which accompanied the "Wreath" ought to have received earlier attention but I have been much engaged with visitors during Christmas.

I am much gratified by your wish that I should become a contributor to the Wreath, tho' I must for the present decline acceeding to it, the handsome manner in which it was expressed seems to claim a reason for doing so. I will therefore candidly say that some of the subjects chosen by your contributors for the present number do not suit my taste, otherwise I should have had pleasure in giving any assistance to a work whose object was to cherish a love of literature.

I shall be obliged by your sending me the first and second numbers of the Wreath if you have any remaining, and also the 4th for which I enclose the price.

I am going from home in a fortnight and should wish to have them before I go, if you have not an opportunity to send them you will perhaps have the goodness to leave them directed for me at Mrs Wakefields on the Pavement.

I remain Sir

Your obliged

5 Jan 1833 S. J. Williams.

Holograph. Two pages, octavo, addressed "Mr Wilcockson, Nottingham." The writer was the author of "Sherwood Forest A Poem by Sarah Johanna Williams. Nottingham: Printed by George Stretton, Long Row. 1832." Mr. Bernard Wilcockson, Solicitor, of Nottingham (nephew of Mr. James Wilcockson, to whom this letter is addressed) possesses a volume containing eleven parts (October, 1832, to August, 1833) of "The Wreath; or Nottingham Literary Miscellany of Original Prose and Poetry," "Printed and Published by Thomas Kirk, St. Peter's Gate, Nottingham; and may be had of all Booksellers," and five parts (Nos. 8 to 12, May to September, 1833) of another magazine bearing a similar title, but containing different matter, and bearing the imprint "Printed and Published by G. Simons, Chapel Bar, Nottingham; and may be had of all Booksellers." To which of the rival "Wreaths" the writer of the letter refers, it is now impossible to say.

70.—Thomas J. Ousbley to [————————].

Leicester Aug^{t} 1st 1833.

Dear Sir,

Would you oblige me by looking into the Nott^{m} Mercury & Journal & inform me if they have Reviewed my Bantling if they have get me the Papers & forward them, I will send you the cash per *Coachee*. As yet nothing has been done in the London Rev^{s} but patience & petulance are combined in me and I bear up with *Christian* resignation.

I shall write to my Friend at Birmingham to send you an article for this month; what would you command from me, Love, or Murder? Have read M^{r} Millhouse *attentively*—like it—particularly *parts;* but I must not criticize—or should be called a *Fool* —no *judge—prejudice*—&c. &c. &c.—his simile of the Ocean sobbing its passion after a Storm like a child, is a *fine idea*—it is *natural* & Nature is the essence, the *Soul* of Poetry, so your humble ignoramus thinks. Give the *gentle Tutor* my very kind regards, I mean the usher of the black rod—"*Abaddon.*" Don't expect to hear from me till the 12th Aug^{t} (for Wreath) I shall send you "The Old Wedding Ring" *if* I can find it & some *Pottery* as the fancy flings. Doing Damned bad with my Sub^{t} only got £15 as yet towards £32 some one must suffer—but have my Nobs to come—one good fellow (Chandos Leigh Esq^{r} he writes for the annuals) sent me for two copies £10—thats something like! Good day to ye

Yours most truly

Thomas J. Ouseley.

Holograph. Two pages, quarto. No address. The writer was at one time a journalist in Nottingham. He published at Birmingham, in 1839, "A Vision of Death's Destruction, and other Poems," which passed through several editions. The letter appears to have been written to the editor of "The Wreath" referred to in No. 69.

71.—GEORGE CRUIKSHANK TO MATTHEW HENRY BARKER.

London Nov^{r} 11th 1833.

My D^{r} Barker

I have just rec^{d} your letter dated "Nov^{r} 3^{d}" and must apologise for not answering your last urgent request (of Sep^{r} 18) that I would give you some information about the MS. left in M^{r} Wilsons hands. The fact is this. I went to Mr. W upon the receipt of your letter ("Sep^{t} 1st") and found that he had not looked at the MS. at all & stated as a reason that he thought you had merely left that with him as a specimen of your style!!! & expected you were to send him something else to look at for publication. I therefore took it from him to read which I did as well as the other portion which you forwarded through him & think that with some few alterations they will make an interesting Volume. I have again placed the MS in his hands with a promise from him of a speedy answer and the moment I obtain that you shall hear from me. I have been thinking of other publishers in case of his refusal which by the by I should not care much for, as I think we should do better in other hands.

Accept my best thanks for the very excellent notices of "My Sketch book" and believe me to

Remain, D^{r} Barker

Yours Sincerely

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

Holograph. Two pages, quarto, addressed "Mathew Henry Barker Esq^{r} Nottingham Mercury Office, Nottingham."

Matthew Henry Barker, to whom this letter is addressed, was born at Deptford in the year 1790. "At an early age he joined an East Indiaman, and afterwards served in the royal navy, where, as he was without influence, he never rose beyond the rank of master's mate. Retiring from the service, he commanded a hired armed schooner, and was employed in carrying despatches to the English squadrons on the southern coasts of France and Spain. On one occasion he fell into the

enemy's hands, and was detained for some months as a prisoner of war. In 1825 he became editor of a West Indian newspaper, and was afterwards employed, from 1827 to 1838 [as editor of "The Nottingham Mercury,"] in a similar capacity at Nottingham. Under the name of 'The Old Sailor,' he wrote a number of lively and spirited sea-tales, very popular in their day. Most of his works were illustrated by Cruikshank, with whom he was on intimate terms, and to whose 'Omnibus' he was the chief contributor." While residing in Nottingham, Barker published in 1835, under the *nom de plume* of "A Wanderer," his "Walks round Nottingham," descriptive of the several villages he visited. He died June 29th, 1846.

72.—Charles Hooton to R. H. Cowlishaw.

Monday Even^{g} 25th Nov^{r} 1833

My dear Sir

After long expecting a letter from you, I received one last night; and I am indeed sorry that so unfortunate a cause should have prevented you writing earlier.

However I think there is great reason to be thankful that your misfortune eventually ended so well. Accidents of that nature are at best but fearful.

I write thus early, not only in consequence of the suggestions you have made to me concerning the ways & means of managing my exchequer to a better advantage, but also because I have just this moment received a letter which upsets all the hopes I was *fool* enough to entertain for the ten thousandth time, & always vain, that my long lane was near a turning. I thought a week ago I could not ever be raised a jot by any expectation however certain, till it was *realised*. Shall I ever be so traitorous to myself as to *hope* again? I feel for a moment as though with old Job, the man of many sorrows, I had every ill and every temptation—but not the patience to bear them. A word from the devil and I could curse God and die. But while God keeps the devil off me, while Despair will not whisper in my ear, the consciousness that all these ills are undeserved that these temptations are not of my own producing, that I have sown wheat

though I have reaped but tares—might I not say tears?—This consciousness rises like a giant in my bosom and bids me say to all these things that I am above them. I hope that the Almighty will give me to hold my rectitude as a safe and a continual support through whatever is and whatever may be. I have nothing else left. No, not even the good word of some of those whom Nature bids me in a voice that will not be rebuked, to look to as my truest support. The unfailing have failed. What nature says is firm, interest has broken, and the fragments may be scattered into dust. I find it in all things—the ties of nature prevent not men joining the strongest side. Well, let them. *I* am not weakened by it, though they may imagine I am.

It is a vain imagination, my mind, my own internal consciousness of right will not be weakened by the desertions of those who don't know with what they are leagued. Shake what will, my own soul they cannot shake. But while I am speculating here, the damnable matter of fact is slipping as it always has slipped, out of consideration. The advertisement was answered by a man at Norwich. I wrote to him & received his answer, & wrote again, and we seemed next to a certainty of concluding an agreement. Tonight when I expected his final answer I got instead the information that he had engaged somebody else. Beyond this I have heard of nothing to suit me. So that here I am on the same old ground that I am sick of seeing beneath my feet.

What can I do? I am willing to do anything. If I am to go down to the bottom, I will go. But let me go—no waiting, no watching, no hoping—I am tired to death of these things. How shall I set about doing what you suggest? I know nothing of it, I know nobody in it, nor any way of beginning it. Is it likely to be *really* successful? For, for God's sake I would have no more dreams, no more shadows, no more romances. If you know or can get to know anything of these things, do send to me as soon as you can. But get the naked truth, the hard &

the bitter truth, and then you will do me that kindness which I know you wish to have it in your power to do.

Believe me
My dear Sir
Most truly yours

Holograph. Three pages, quarto. Addressed "Single. Mr. R. H. Cowlishaw, Druggist &c. Tuxford, Notts." and bearing the Nottingham post-mark of November 25th, 1833. Postage seven pence. Charles, the twin son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hooton, was born in Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham, May 10th, 1810. He is said to have been remarkable from his earliest years for the facility with which he acquired knowledge and the brilliancy of his boyish wit. His first production was "Bilberry Thurland," a tale of great pathos and interest. He succeeded Robert Nicholl as editor of the "Leeds Times," and removed from Leeds to London about 1836-7, and was installed editor of "The True Sun," an organ which had but a brief career. It was about this time that he wrote "Colin Clink," which appeared in "Bentley's Miscellany," and which was afterwards published, in 1841, as a novel in three volumes, illustrated by John Leech. After writing for "The Woolsack," a weekly newspaper, of which only five numbers appeared, and being discouraged by his want of success, he sailed, in company with several of his relations, for Texas, where again misfortune haunted his footsteps. After spending nine months in the woods, he was engaged for six months in New Orleans "at the old work of newspapering," as he termed it. Thence he went to New York, and finally, after editing, for a few weeks, a daily paper in Montreal, Canada, and after passing through many vicissitudes, he returned to England, broken in spirit, health, and means. He took up his residence with his family in Nottingham, where he wrote for "Colburn's New Monthly Magazine." In January, 1847, Hooton commenced a work of fiction in "Ainsworth's Magazine," entitled "Launcelot Widge," during the publication of which he died. In the same year was published his "St. Louis' Isle, of Texiana, with Additional Observations made in the United States and in Canada." He died February 16th, 1847, at the age of thirty-six, in the house on Mansfield Road next door but one to "The Forest Tavern," on the side nearest the town. His versatility was such that he was equally at home with the pen, the pencil, and the palette.

Mr. R. H. Cowlishaw, to whom this letter is addressed, appears to be identical with Richard Henry Cowlishaw, Surgeon and Druggist, who, with Mary, his wife, lived in Collin Street, Nottingham, in 1836, in which year, on March 9th, their daughter, Rosa Jane, was baptized at St. Peter's, Nottingham.

73.—WILLIAM HOWITT TO MISS CAROLINE BOWLES. 1834.

Nottingham June 23rd 1834.

Dear Madam,

Mrs Howitt wishes to send you a little book out of which you may amuse occasionally some little creature that you happen to be acquainted with; and as she is very busy she has deputed me to accompany it with a few lines, the which I am the less loth to write because I wish to say a word with you on a sentence or so in your last letter. You seem to have got a notion, in common with many other good people, that I am a great enemy to your church. Let me say *I* do not consider myself so. To a national establishment certainly I am thoroughly hostile—to Episcopalianism I make no objection because it concerns me not. I have that opinion of the religion of Christ under whatever modification that it has sufficient divinity in it to maintain and propagate itself, and while I think common justice demands that the holders of one set of opinions should not be compelled to support, or help to support, those of another, I have that faith in your church to believe that placed on the basis of the affections of its adherents it would flourish better than by the assistance of the state. This is the sum total of my *awful* opinions—and is there really anything very desperate in this? I know that many church people, and some clergymen are of the same sentiments, and I believe more will be so. I am sure that if ever we can live to see Christianity enfranchized from state fetters, we shall find that a harmony and prosperity will follow to that beneficent religion that the members of your church will not be the last to acknowledge and enjoy.

Why, dear Miss Bowles, should you and I differ about these matters? I can well understand why political partizans should bitterly contend, and why *they* should represent *me* in dark and exaggerated colours, but why those who contend only for truth without a particle of interest in the case should look shy at one another I do not understand. You love your church, and I say

I am glad that it has lovers, nay, I wish they would stand up more zealously for it. I should think the better of them for it, and I am not blind to its good qualities if I think I see its faults. Do you know I and M^rs^ Howitt sometimes go to church, and I am of opinion if it were separated from the state, we should go oftener. And that I am no blind bigot you would readily have seen if you had ever looked into that amiable little history of mine, where you would have found a "Chapter of Worthies" and amongst them conspicuously the ancestor of your venerable friend Gilpin. So much I wished to say because it is not well for party to raise false causes of separation between those who ought to esteem and honour each other. We do not know how soon one or the other may be called out of this transitory scene of action, and then what satisfaction will there be in reflecting on any resentments about matters of opinion?

You will have seen by the newspapers an account of the death of poor M^rs^ Fletcher, formerly Miss Jewsbury. Literature has lost a real ornament in her. I do not know when any event of the kind has impressed me with a deeper sense of melancholy than this. It seems but the other day that we were dining with her and her intended husband at Manchester, when she was full of her expected voyage to India to take possession of Mr. Fletcher's chaplaincy in Bombay. Mr. Fletcher, a very worthy man, seemed quite happy in the sole idea of taking her with him, but she was collecting works on India, and already projecting some great literary achievement connected with that interesting region. Mrs. Howitt had a letter from her dated Sept 3^rd^ probably the last or one of the last she wrote to England (for she died that day month) in which she showed unabated zeal in her pursuits, and all her natural energy. All is past now as a dream; and we could very well have spared some dozens of our pretenders to literature in her place, for her heart and mind were both strong, both healthful, full of honour and integrity, and capable of advancing far with her advancing years.

Mrs Howitt sends her very kindest regards, and is much gratified by your good opinion of her last book—the more so because though it has produced her very kind and commendatory letters from Miss Mitford, Joanna Baillie, and many others of our sterling minds, it has been either overlooked very much by the reviewers, or very carpingly criticized. Perhaps they are *generously* visiting *my* sins on *her* head.

I was very glad you were satisfied with what I said of your writings in the Monthly Repository. I wish it had been in a vehicle more agreeable to you, but Mr. Fox wished for something at my hands, and I wished his readers to be better acquainted with you. If I were editor of the Quarterly for one quarter I would give you an article that should set you where you ought to be, and will be.

Allow me to subscribe myself very truly and cordially

Yours

Holograph. Five pages, quarto. Addressed "Miss Caroline Bowles. Buckland near Lymington Hants. With a copy of the Sketches of Natural History."

William Howitt, one of the six sons of Thomas Howitt, a member of the Society of Friends, was born at Heanor, in Derbyshire, in the year 1795, but was of Nottinghamshire extraction. He early showed a predeliction for poetry, for to a periodical entitled "Literary Recreations," he contributed some lines on Spring, to which he subscribed himself "William Howitt, a boy thirteen years of age." In 1821, he married Mary Botham, of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, also a member of the Society of Friends, and a woman of kindred tastes and aspirations with himself. After touring through the north of England and Scotland they settled, in 1823, in the old house at the corner of Lower Parliament Street and Newcastle Street, Nottingham, lately occupied by Bass & Wilford, Chemists. Here they issued "The Forest Minstrel, and other Poems." On removing to Timber Hill, now South Parade, in the Market Place, they produced "The Desolation of Eyam," "The Seven Temptations," and various contributions to periodical literature. Mr. Howitt conducted the business of an apothecary. In 1832, he produced "The Book of the Seasons," in 1834 "The History of Priestcraft," and in 1835 "Pantika, or Traditions of Ancient Times." The publication of the work on priestcraft drew the author from his privacy, and secured him such popularity, that he was made an alderman of the borough. This accession to popularity caused him to remove from Nottingham, where he had resided for twelve years, to Esher, in Surrey. Before leaving Nottingham, his fellow townsmen voted him a silver inkstand as a token of their esteem. After living for three years at Esher, he resided nine years in Germany, and on returning fixed his abode in the neighbourhood of London. In 1852, he went to Australia for literary purposes, and finally settled in Rome, where he died March 3rd, 1879. Mrs. Howitt was baptised into the Roman Catholic Church, May 26th, 1882. She died at Rome, January 30th, 1888, aged nearly 89 years, and was buried at Rome with her husband.

74.—ACCOUNT OF THE FORMATION OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT WOODBOROUGH AND CALVERTON, NOTTS.

A quarto book of 40 pages, of which 23 are blank. At the commencement is written:

"The following contains a brief history of the commencement and formation of the Baptist Church at Woodbrough and Calverton in the County of Nottingham."

This history occupies six pages, written by the Rev. Samuel Ward, who was minister at Woodborough and Calverton from 1834 until his retirement in 1859. (See No. 42.) Then follow five pages, also written by Mr. Ward, of "Names of Persons belonging to the Baptist Church at Woodbro and Calverton first Commencing in Novr. 1834." Then follow three pages relating to the "Resignation of Mr. Ward," written by Mr. Wallis, his successor in the pastorate. Three pages of memoranda by Mr. Ward complete the seventeen written pages. This interesting little history was privately printed in November, 1899 (25 copies only), a copy of which has been deposited in the Free Public Library, Nottingham.

75.—AUTOGRAPH NOTE OF THE REV. SAMUEL REYNOLDS HOLE.

An octavo volume entitled "The Newark Bee. 1838-9. Newark: Printed and Published by C, and W. Ridge, Market-Place," on the fly-leaf of which is written by the present Dean of Rochester (The Very Rev. Samuel Reynolds Hole, D.D.):—

"The Town of Newark-upon-Trent hath been thrice the Theatre of momentous events. Here John conferred a signal benefit, not the Charter, on his subjects—here stayed awhile the fugitive Charles—and here in the month of March, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, two radicals and an Athiest did give unto the world the first number of a work, entitled 'The Newark Idler.' The future Editor of 'the Bee' was gathering Hymettian honey in the gardens of a learned D.D., and in this same most distinguished Newark. He mounted Pegasus in his Jacket. He entered the lists, and — — The Newark Idler died in the third month of its age, owing to an *imperfect circulation.* After the victory, and a canter of triumph amongst the loud-hurraing of six school fellows, some partial relatives, and an Editor, who inserted advertisements, he dismounted from his steed. The iron since then has rusted on his hoofs. Most gentle reader! that steed was an unruly beast—the very 'Whisker' of Literature. He bolted with his rider, when his pace should have been steadiest, he would halt im-

moveable when invited to gallop; but, gentle reader, his Jockey was *a boy*. S. R. H."

The Very Rev. Samuel Reynolds Hole, D.D., of Caunton Manor, Notts., and Dean of Rochester, was born at Liverpool, December 5th, 1820, being the son of the late Samuel Hole, Esq., of Caunton, Notts. He was educated at Newark, and at Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1844. He was ordained deacon in 1844, and priest in the following year. From 1844 to 1850 he was Curate of Caunton, and Vicar from the latter year until 1887. He proceeded to his M.A. degree in 1878. He filled the office of Rural Dean from 1873 to 1887, was Prebendary of North Kelsey in Lincoln Cathedral from 1875 to 1887, Proctor for the Diocese of Lincoln, 1883-4, and for the Diocese of Southwell from 1884-1887, having also been Select Preacher at Oxford in 1885-6. He became Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1883, and was appointed Dean of Rochester in 1887. In the same year the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and in 1895 he became Almoner of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. He married, May 23rd, 1861, Caroline, eldest daughter of John Francklin, Esq., of Gonalston, Notts., by whom he has an only son. Dean Hole is the author *(int. al.)* of "A Little Tour in Ireland," illustrated by his friend, John Leech, 1858; "A Book about Roses," 1869; "The Memories of Dean Hole" in 1892, with a supplementary volume in 1894; and "A Little Tour in America," 1895.

76.—LADY BYRON TO MR. EPHRAIM BROWNE, OF NOTTINGHAM.

M[r] Brown

I thank you for telling me so openly the difficulties under which you are placed. You may recollect that I enquired whether your Trade could be carried on whilst you were at Ealing-Grove, for otherwise the experiment appeared to me too great a risk, as the question of your competency to the situation of Schoolmaster at Kirkby, could not be positively decided till after that trial. As you now find that you could not carry on the Milk-business without engaging an Assistant, you certainly could not, with a due regard to the interests of your Family, go to Ealing Grove unless I were to pay you what would enable you to pay that Assistant. This might not be out of the question, considering the value of your Agricultural knowledge—but as your Wife objects to the subsequent removal to Kirkby, it appears that your going to be trained in the Agricultural School system would be without object either to you or myself. Previously to my receiving your letter, I had suggested to M[r] Noel,

who is the director of the arrangements for the School at Kirkby, to request a visit from you, for the purpose of consulting respecting them.

You can hardly lose by continuing your studies, and I should wish you to buy on my Account a book called "Education for the People" (by M^rs^ Tuckfield) in the principles of which I entirely concur. If I do not hear from you that you still wish to go to Ealing Grove, I shall consider myself at liberty to engage any other person who may appear qualified. At the same time I doubt finding one in whose moral characteristics I should place equal confidence

Your Well Wisher

A. Noel Byron

11 Melbury Terrace
Oct^r^ 15. 1839.

Holograph. Three pages, quarto, addressed "M^r^ Ephraim Browne, Vernon S^t^ Derby Road, Nottingham." This charmingly indited and written letter is from the pen of the widow of George Gordon, sixth Lord Byron, the poet (See Nos. 37 and 50) who married, at Seaham, co. Durham, January 2nd, 1815 (when he assumed the additional name of Noel before that of Byron) Anne Isabella, only child of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, Bart., and Baroness Wentworth, by whom he had an only daughter. Upon his lordship's death, in 1824, the barony devolved, as previously stated, upon his cousin, George Anson, seventh Lord Byron. (See No. 64.) Lady Byron died, May 16th, 1860, at her residence, 11, St. George's Terrace, Regent's Park. Her personalty was sworn under £60,000, the greater portion of which, with her estate Oxneyfield, Darlington, co. Durham, she left to her grandson, Ralph Gordon Noel King, son of her daughter and the Earl of Lovelace, who was then, and had for some considerable time, been working at weekly wages as an artizan in the smith's department of Woolwich Arsenal.

77.—ORIGINAL PSALMS AND HYMNS BY GEORGE COLLISHAW. 1844.

A carefully written quarto volume entitled:—

Original
Psalms and Hymns,
Composed and written
Chiefly
in Scriptural Expressions
With
Appropriate Passages
Annexed.

by George Collishaw 1844.

New Sneinton
November 28. 1844

The Preface is as follows:—"This Quarto Volume of Psalms and Hymns, with the scriptures referred to and illusterated, was written for My own Instruction and amusement in the 76 year of my age. Should this feeble production, before or after my demise, fall into the hands of any one that may derive some spiritual good therefrom; Let all the Glory be ascribed unto Him who is the Alpha and Omega of all our Salvation, and whose Prerogative it is, to make the weakest means effectual to salvation. Amen."

The volume contains pages xii. + 200, including a list of "Texts Illusterated" in the Old and New Testaments. In 1844 the writer of this volume resided in Carlton Road, New Sneinton, near Nottingham.

78.—THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO THOMAS HERBERT, ESQ.

Clumber April 1. 1846.

Sir

I am very sorry that any delay should have occurred in answering your letter respecting the portion of ground bought of me for the site of a School of Design.

You must excuse me for remarking that the whole proceeding relative to this business has been the most vexatious & unsatisfactory I ever met with & it seems that it is not yet terminated.

I have thought it right to make enquiries before I replied to your letter & I feel it to be simple justice to require of you to remain the purchaser of the Site, I will release you from your covenant to build a School of Design upon it, but then I must require of you that you will covenant to build a house in accordance with the original design & that it shall be equal to any that are built in the same street.

I remain
Sir
Your very obed^{t} S^{t}

Tho^{s} Herbert Esq^{r}

Holograph. Four pages, octavo.

Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, fourth Duke of Newcastle, elder son of Thomas Pelham Clinton, third Duke of Newcastle, by Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, fifth daughter of the second Earl of Harrington, was born January 30th, 1785, and succeeded his father in the dukedom, May 17th, 1795. He married at Lambeth, July 18th, 1807, a great heiress, Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley, co. Derby, and his wife, Georgiana, Lady Middleton. The Duke was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire in 1809, a Knight of the Garter in 1812, and was bearer of the Sword "Curtana" at the Coronation of King George the Fourth, July 19th, 1821. He was a rigid conservative, and violently opposed the claims of the Protestant dissenters. Catholic emancipation, and Parliamentary reform. On various occasions he laid himself open to the bitterest assaults of popular indignation. On October 10th, 1831, the mob of Nottingham set fire to his mansion, Nottingham Castle, and completely gutted it, and at the same period he found it necessary to fortify his residence at Clumber, and the windows of his town house in Portman Square were broken by the London rabble. He adhered to his principles throughout the remainder of his life with conscientious consistency. The Duke died at Clumber Park, Notts., January 12th, 1851, and was buried in Markham Clinton Church on the 21st of the same month. For an account of the funeral of the Duchess, at Bothamsall Church, Notts., see No. 60. Mr. Thomas Herbert, to whom this letter is addressed, was an Alderman of Nottingham, and Mayor of that Borough in the year 1845-6.

79.—LETTERS OF AMERICAN DEGREE CONFERRED ON WILLIAM GOODACRE, OF NOTTINGHAM.

Præses et Curatores,

Omnibus et Singulis has Literas Lecturis:

Salutem in Domino.

Quum ad nos relatum sit de ornando summis in utroque Jure honoribus **Academicis Viro Egregeo,** William Goodacre Academy Nottingham et quum Viri integerrimi ingenium et literarum bonarum multiplicem scientiam nobis comperta habemus, eum nos juris utriusque Doctorem creandum consentientes decrevimus dictum propterea Virum William Goodacre Juris utriusque **Doctorem** his literis creamus et renunciamus cumque juris utriusque **Doctorem** apud omnes haberi et appellari volumus cunctis gaudentem privilegiis et ornamentis quae viris utriusque juris **Doctoribus** usquam gentium conceduntur aut concedi Solent.

Cujus sigillum commune Collegii Clintonensis huic membranae affixum, nominaque nostra subscripta Testimonium sint.

Datum Aulæ Clintonensis in Arkansas, Civ. S. Americæ Die Januarius Decimo Sexto, Anno Domini Millesimo Octingentesimo et Quinquagesimo

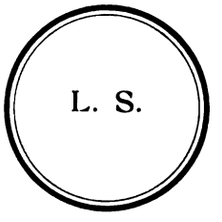
Wm. Lith. D.D.P.
Edwd Jones D.C.
James Lander J.C.
Thos Coleman
Jno Nichol D.D. L.D.
John White Secr. & D.P.P.
William Brown A.M.
Wm Webster
Charles Simpson A.C.

[*Translation.*]

The President and Curators send to all and everyone about to read these letters, greeting in the Lord. Since the matter has been referred to us about furnishing an eminent man, William Goodacre, Academy, Standard Hill, Nottingham, with the highest academical honours in Laws, and since we, men of the greatest integrity hold that his talents and various knowledge of good literature have been fully ascertained by us, we have joined in decreeing that he be made Doctor of Laws; by these letters therefore we make and declare the said man, William Goodacre, Doctor of Laws, and, we wish him to be esteemed and called Doctor of Laws among all men and to enjoy the entire privileges and ornaments which are conceded everywhere in the world to men who are Doctors of Laws or are wont to be conceded.

Whereof let the common seal of the College of Clinton affixed to this parchment, and our names subscribed, be witness.

Given at the Hall of Clinton in Arkansas, U. S. America, on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven. Entered in the book of the College 28 Jan: 1857.



Wm Smith DD : P.
Edwd Jones P. C
James Lauder S : C.
Thos Cole A M
Jno Nichol DD—LL.D.
John Whitehurst P.N.P.
William Brown A.M.
Wm Webster M D
Charles Simpson S.C.

A vellum document, 15 inches by 10 inches. The seal of green wax, affixed to a white silk ribbon, bears a representation of Clinton College surrounded by the words SIGILLUM COLLEGII CLINTONENSIS. For biographical notices of Dr. Goodacre, his father, and elder brother, see pages 90-93.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

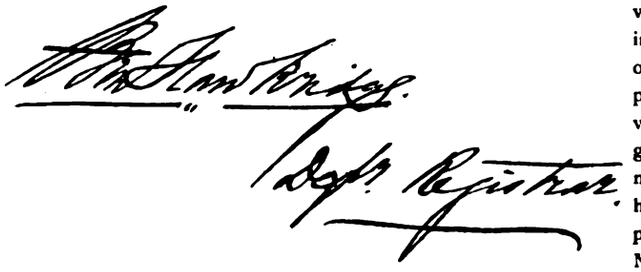
So fond of rural scenes & sports
The pleasures of the field
Alas, stern duty calls him forth ‡
To that he is forced to yield
Well may his Townsmen one & all
Pay honour to his name
And *Hawkridge Street* shall bring to mind
His never dying fame.

Then farewell Ben & mayst thou live
Many a happy year
To cheer the aged heart with joy
And chase the Infants tear
And for thy kindness shown to *Me*
Accept my humble lay
It made me happier for the time
I've been for many a day.

Two pages, foolscap. Beneath the verses is written in pencil:—"Dr Old Friend. You see how anxious I have been to compose a few uncouth verses to shew my gratitude to kind hearted Ben. I fear I may give offence by the play upon his name but from yr intimacy with him I think he is not quick to take offence at trifles. I could have wished the Squib had been more worthy but we are not [*illegible*], & I hope the Will will be taken for the deed. With best wishes I am [*illegible*] Yrs truly W....."

Mr. Benjamin Hawkridge, to whom the foregoing lines relate, was a prominent solicitor in Nottingham. He was elected into the Blue Coat School, May 12th, 1823, being then about ten years of age. That he was early destined for the legal profession is shown in the following minute of a meeting of the trustees of the school, held April 4th, 1827, "That the application of the father of Benjamin Hawkridge to receive the 5 guineas usually voted upon the binding of the apprentice cannot be attended to, it not being the practice of the Trustees to apprentice boys as writers only." Mr. Hawkridge was very proud of his connection with the Blue Coat School, and throughout his life took a great interest in that Charity, and on the death of his widow in 1883, the school received two hundred pounds out of his estate. His genial kindliness of heart is vividly depicted in the foregoing lines. The two following extracts from the *Nottingham Journal* of Friday, November 1st, 1867, give a rough account of Mr. Hawkridge's professional and public career. "Death. On the 31st ult., Mr. Ben Hawkridge, District Registrar of Her Majesty's Court of Probate at Nottingham, aged 54 years." "Death of Mr. Mr. *(sic)* Hawkridge—On the eve of the annual November elections to fill up the vacancies in the Council, we have to announce the death of Mr. Hawkridge, who has for several years represented Castle Ward. The deceased gentlemen was for many years a member of the Board of Guardians, and was greatly instrumental in procuring the appointment of a chaplain to the union, which is supposed to have cost him and several more their seats, as they were thrown out at the following elections. In politics he was a staunch Conservative, and occasionally took a very effective part in the discussion of

‡ Alluding to his giving up his pet farm to more strictly attend to his duties.



various questions of public interest, but of late years, owing to failing health, his public appearances became very rare. He was an energetic member of the Committee of the Industrial Exhibition. He held the appointment of Registrar of the Nottingham Court of Probate, having been employed in the office of the previous Archdeaconry Court from a very early period in his life. The office being now vacant, the appointment of his successor rests with Lord Derby's Government."

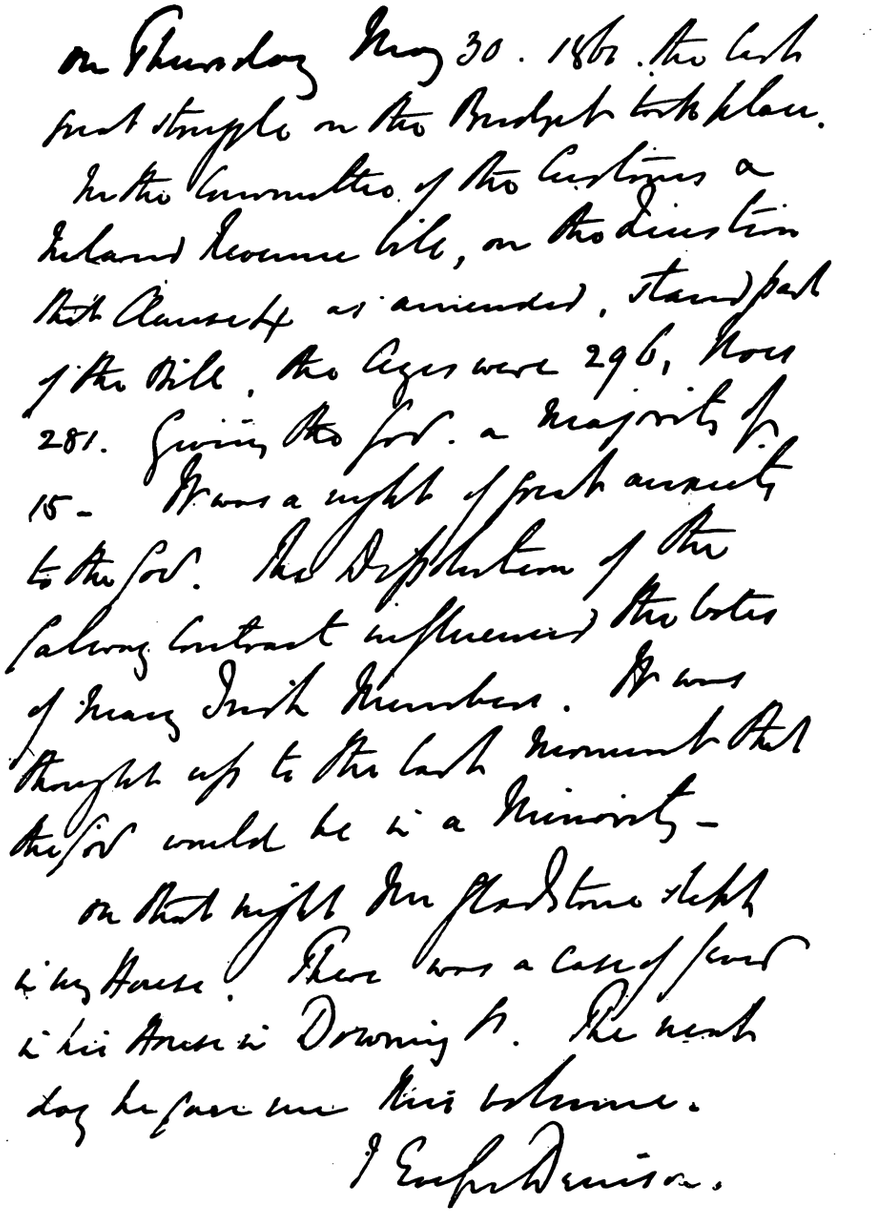
"E. G. P." to whom the foregoing lines are dedicated was Mr. Edwin George Pickering, well known, under his initials, from his connection with the *Nottingham Guardian* and several other local publications to which he contributed, and who died at his residence on the Long Row, Nottingham, October 19th, 1859.

81.—AUTOGRAPH NOTE OF THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EVELYN DENISON, M.P., SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The note occurs in a crown octavo volume entitled, "Translations by Lord Lyttelton and The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. London: Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly. 1861." Presentation copy, inscribed on the flyleaf "The Right Hon. The Speaker from W. E. G. 1861." The Speaker has written on the next page the note, of which we give a facsimile.

The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, of Ossington, Notts., M.A., J.P. and D.L., M.P., for the County of Nottingham, and Speaker of the House of Commons, was the eldest son of John Denison, Esq., M.P., of Ossington, and his second wife, Charlotte, second daughter of Samuel Eastwick, Esq., M.P. He was born January 27th, 1800, and married, July 14th, 1827, Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck, third daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland. He sat in the House of Commons from 1823 to 1872, representing the County of Nottingham for the greater part of that period. He was chosen Speaker in 1857, and on his retirement, in 1872, was created Viscount Ossington. On his death, without issue, March 7th, 1873, the peerage became extinct.

The late Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the world-renowned bibliopole, relates *(Contributions towards a Dictionary of English Book-collectors*, part viii., December, 1896) the interesting circumstances under which the book above mentioned was published. "In 1860-61, the present writer (who had then removed to Piccadilly), received a flattering proposal from Mr. Gladstone. 'I have



long wished,' he said, 'to connect my name with yours'; and to give effect to the wish, he handed over as a gift a manuscript ready for publication. It was a collection of poems, translated and original, the work of Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Gladstone, intended to serve as a memorial of the

double nuptials in 1839, which had united them with two sisters and linked the two men as brothers in a life-long affection. The little book betokened the undiminished love for classical and elegant learning which still animated both of them, at an age when English gentlemen have usually forgotten all their Greek and most of their Latin. Lord Lyttelton's share of the work consisted chiefly of renderings into Greek verse of some of Tennyson's pieces; Mr. Gladstone's of metrical versions into English from Greek, Latin, Italian, and German, as well as the 'Rock of Ages' done into Latin rhymes like an early mediæval hymn. The book came out in 1861, in small 8vo., and was re-issued with augmentation in the following year in small 4to. The care which Mr. Gladstone bestowed upon the typographical production of the 'Translations,' proved that he was not so completely utilitarian in spirit as many of his writings had led people to imagine."

82. MISS ELIZABETH BRIDGET PIGOT TO MISS SUTTON. 1864.

March the first 1864. S[t] Davids Day

My Dear Miss Sutton

I have great pleasure in presenting you with a *Keep-sake*, & in wishing you many happy returns of this day. I feel so ill & weak, that it is not likely I should live to have *another* S[t] David's day; so I was anxious to give you a Memorial that would be *useful* & *lasting*.

Ever Yours with much Regard, Eliz[h] B. Pigot

Holograph. Two pages, small note, at the top of which is a tinted "View in North Wales." Elizabeth Bridget Pigot (born 1789) was the daughter of John Hollis Pigot, M.D., and his wife Margaret daughter of Richard Turner Becher, of Southwell, Notts. On the death of Dr. Pigot, at Derby, August 31st, 1791, his widow, with her daughter and two sons, R. H. H. Pigot (afterwards [illegible] in the Navy, who fought at the Battle of the Nile) and John Margaret Becher Pigot (afterwards M.P., and Mayor of Nottingham in the year 1840-1) removed to Southwell and occupied a house on Burgage Green opposite the Manor House, which, in 1804, was tenanted by Lord Byron and his mother. Here the great intimacy between the two families, continually referred to in the earlier chapters of Moore's Life of Byron, commenced. Miss Pigot lies interred in the Minster yard at Southwell. Her grave is a few feet from the south-west tower of the Cathedral, on the south west side. The inscription on her gravestone runs "Elizabeth Bridget [illegible] December 11th 1864 in the 74th year of her age."

83.—Rev. Edward Trollope to John Gough Nichols, Esq.

Leasingham,
Sleaford,
July 28th, 1864.

My dear Sir,

I am very sorry not to have had the pleasure and assistance of your company at Nottingham during our late Meeting, and especially so from the cause.

The Picture Gallery was a great sight, but unfortunately for you is now closed, and the pictures are returned to their several owners.

I am too fatigued to be at Warwick.

I enclose a programme of our proceedings here, and send you a copy of a Local Paper giving a digest of our proceedings.

I have not a single copy of the Hand-book left, but if you or any other Gentlemen will send 13^{d} in stamps I will forward a copy of the same as directed in a day or two when I shall get such copies from Nottingham as remain unsold.

It is a good memorial of our late Gallery. I got the description of Sir Giles Hungerford from the Gentleman to whom you referred me.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
Ed. Trollope.

Holograph. Four small pages, quarto.

Edward Trollope, D.D., was the sixth son of Sir John Trollope, sixth Baronet (and brother of John Trollope, created Baron Kesteven, of Casewick, April 15th, 1868) by his wife Anne, daughter of Henry Thorold, Esq., of Cuxwold, co. Lincoln. He was born April 15th, 1817, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1839; M.A., 1855; D.D., *honoris causâ*, 1877). He was presented to the Rectory of Leasingham, Lincolnshire, in 1843, was collated a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln in 1861, was elected Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Lincoln in 1866, and appointed Archdeacon of Stow and Prebendary of Liddington in 1867. He married, firstly, September 30th, 1846, Grace, daughter of Sir John Henry Palmer, seventh Baronet, and by her (who died October 21st, 1890) he had two daughters. Dr. Trollope married, secondly, January 13th, 1892, Louisa Helen, daughter of the Rev. H. B. S. Harris. Having been appointed by Royal Letters Patent to be Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, in the

room of Dr. Henry Mackenzie, resigned, he was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, December 21st, 1877. The Bishop, to whom the writer was personally known, was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and a voluminous writer on the ecclesiastical architecture and antiquities of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. His lordship died in the year 1893. Above the westernmost stall on the south side of the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, is this shield of arms:—Vert, three stags courant, argent, attired, or, within a bordure of the second, *Trollope*, impaling Sable, a chevron, or, between three crescents, argent, *Palmer*.

84.—ORIGINAL COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS BY JAMES HOOD WARDLE.

An original illustrated manuscript of 34 quarto pages, entitled, "Six Comic Illustrations as given on very many occasions (Gratuitously) for Charitable and other purposes, at Readings, Concerts, &c., including 'The Midland Institution for the Blind,' 'The Lunatic Asylum' (Sneinton) & 'The Union Workhouse,' Nottingham always attended with success approbation and much applause. J. H. Wardle." The writing is good, and the sketches are excellent.

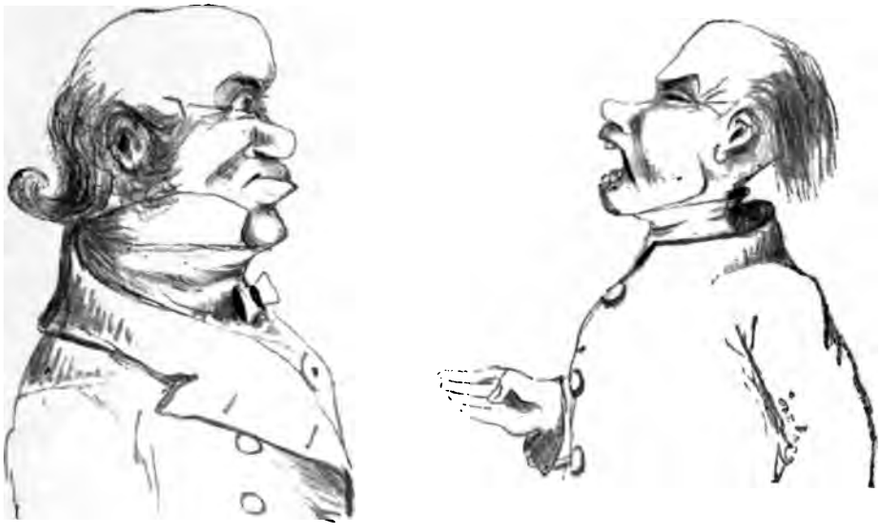
The humorous author-artist, Mr. James Hood Wardle, was born in Nottinghom in the year 1809, and carried on the business of a lace manufacturer in that town for a number of years. He died at Nottingham, August 30th, 1875. We have selected the shortest of the "Comic Illustrations" for reproduction:—

THE LONG SAW.

(A Burlesque on "Music.")

There resided in a Country Village, two very intimate and inseparable friends, one was the Parish Clerk of the village, and the other a Quaker. Strange to say they agreed upon all subjects with but one solitary exception, and that was regarding "Music." Now the Clerk was an Enthusiast: whilst the Quaker "did not believe in it," or, as he explained, that there was always attending music, "a vain repetition," so as to render it absurd and unnatural! A sacred Oratorio was about to be given in the village at which the Clerk had the chief management, so after very much entreaty the Quaker was, at length, induced to attend! The next morning he was waited upon and thus accosted—"Well! now my dear old Friend, after what you heard last night I shall venture to presume that your old opinions and prejudices will now be overcome!" to which the Quaker replied

"No! John! they are only the more confirmed and strengthened! for verily! there is a vain repetition always attending music! and to illustrate my meaning we will suppose I come to thee with this request, 'John Thomas wilt thou lend me thy long saw?'" thus—

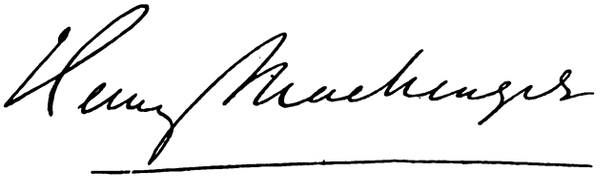


John Tho—o—o—mas! John Tho—o—o—omas! wilt thou le—e—eeeee—eeeee—eeeend—me wilt thou lend me thy long Saw a aw a aw a aw AW AW thy saw a aw a aw a aw a aw a aw thy long saw John Thomas, wilt thou lend me thy Saw a aw aw thy L O-O-O o o o o o o o-O-O-O-O-O NG SAW!

85.—Autograph of the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., Archdeacon (afterwards Bishop Suffragan) of Nottingham.

We Henry Mackenzie Clerk Master of Arts Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham lawfully installed and confirmed To Ben Hawkridge of the Town of Nottingham Esquire, Greeting; Whereas we have by Letter[illegible] the sixteenth day of April one thousand ei[illegible]

under our hand and Archidiaconal Seal appointed John Watson the Younger of the Town of Nottingnam Gentleman to be Scribe Actuary and Registrar of our Archdeaconry of Nottingham and of the whole Jurisdiction thereof and also to be the custodian of the Registry and Registers and of all and singular the Books writings muniments libels papers decrees and all exhibits whatsoever which belong or anyway appertain to the said Office of Scribe Actuary or Registrar or which ought to belong or appertain to the Office aforesaid Now therefore we hereby authorize and require you to deliver over to the said John Watson the Younger all and singular the Registry and Registers of the said Archdeaconry Books writings muniments libels papers decrees and all exhibits whatsoever which relate to the said Archdeaconry or which belong or anyway appertain to the said Office of Scribe Actuary or Registrar of the said Archdeaconry and which now are in your custody possession or power or under your control and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant and lawful authority. Given under my hand at Lincoln the first day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty six.



Henry Mackenzie, D.D., was born in London, May 16th, 1808, and received his education at Merchant Taylors' School. His first introduction to public life was through a merchant's counting-house and a Government office, but being desirous of entering into holy orders, he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. His first curacy was at Wool, Dorset, but his rector having died before he was admitted into priest's orders, he accepted an assistant chaplaincy at Rotterdam, and then the curacy of St. Peter's, Walworth, whence he was ordained priest by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1837 he was elected Head Master of Bancroft's Hospital, and three years afterwards appointed Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Bermondsey. His next removal was in 1844 to Great Yarmouth, whence he was called up to London in 1848 by Bishop Blomfield to occupy the important post of Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. After seven years' administration of that parish he was nominated by the Lord Chancellor to the valuable living of Tydd St. Mary, which in 1866, upon being appointed Archdeacon of Nottingham, in succession to Dr. George Wilkins, he exchanged for the less lucrative Rectory of South

Collingham, Nottinghamshire, in order to be nearer his official duties. In the meanwhile he had assisted the Bishop of Lincoln as his chaplain, and had held an honorary stall in his Cathedral, and since 1864 the Sub-Deanery also. Upon Dr. Christopher Wordsworth succeeding to the See, and taking the necessary steps for the revival of a Bishop Suffragan, the Archdeacon of Nottingham's name was submitted to the Crown, which gave him the appointment. He was consecrated at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, by the Bishop of London, acting for the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Feast of the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, commonly called The Purification of St. Mary the Virgin, February 2nd, 1870. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis Morse, Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, Rural Dean, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, from the text, "Ye are the light of the world," St. Matthew, v. 14. At the bottom of page 8 of the official "Order of Ceremonial" on this occasion is "The offertory will be applied to the erection of a New Pulpit in St. Mary's Church, as a thank-offering to Almighty God, in memory of the first Consecration of a Bishop Suffragan in England, after an interval of more than two hundred years." And yet a brass plate on the pulpit in St. Mary's Church states "This pulpit was the gift of the Church Congress of 1871"! Dr. Mackenzie being the second Suffragan Bishop appointed since the Reformation produced some excitement in ecclesiastical circles, and caused the publication of a pamphlet of four pages, in crown octavo, entitled "Grand Ecclesiastical Comedy; with full canonical costumes: To be performed in Nottingham, Feb. 2, 1870. [For programme see the Nottingham Journal of Saturday, January 29th, 1870.] Also, Reminiscences of Sundry Antecedent Acts, Canonical and Real. By John, not Bishop of Nottingham. Nottingham: Printed, published, and sold by W. Wallis, 13, Greyhound Street, Long Row. The trade supplied on liberal terms." Dr. Mackenzie was the author, *inter alia*, of "A Commentary on the Gospels and Acts," 1847, and "Meditation on the Psalms," 1864. His lordship resigned his office, being succeeded by Dr. Trollope (see No. 83) and died at his Residence at Lincoln, October 15th, 1878.

86.—Petition to the Corporation of Nottingham in favour of the establishment of a Free Public Library and Museum.

A large folio volume, 23¾ in. by 18 in., containing 15 leaves. On the first leaf is mounted the following printed petition:—

"To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Members of the Council of the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham. Gentlemen, We, the undersigned Ratepayers of the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham, being impressed with the conviction that the establishment of a Free Public Library and Museum for the use and instruction of the Inhabitants of Nottingham generally, as lately introduced to the notice of your Council, would be attended with the most beneficial results, respectfully request that the subject may receive your

serious consideration, and that a Public Meeting (as the Act directs) may shortly be held in order that so desirable an object may be carried into effect."

Then follow 1150 signatures, amongst the more prominent being :—

Francis Morse, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham.
Davis Meyer, Rabbi, Nottingham.
R^t Rev^d D^r Roskell, Bishop.
P. W. Clayden, Minister of High Pavement Chapel.
R. Waldo Sibthorpe, Catholic Priest, 1, Wellington Circus.
Edmund Percy, Solicitor, Nottingham.
James Matheson, Independent Minister (Friar Lane).
Martin I. Preston, Sheriff of Nottingham.
M. Browne, Coroner for the Town of Nottingham.
G. F. Sinclair (Actor), 6, Arboretum Terrace.
John Hicklin, Editor of the Nottinghamshire Guardian.
William Windley, Nottingham.
John Higginbottom, F.R.S., Welbeck Terrace.
John Manning, Waverley St.
S. Dutton Walker, Derby Road.
A. J. Mundella, The Park.
F. R. Goodyer, Mount Street.
Henry Farmer, High Street.
Charles Wheatley, St. Peter's Gate.
Tho^s Worth, Shakespeare Street.
Fred: T: Cusins, M.A., Grammar School.
Edward Steegmann, The Park, Nottm.

There is no date to this petition, but from internal evidence we are able to assign it to the year 1867.

[illegible] to Mrs. Spencer Markham. 1873.

[illegible] illuminated address of eight quarto leaves, executed by H. C. Camidge, of York, is [illegible] in green morocco, lettered "To M^rs Spencer Markham from the Pupils of the Wilberforce [illegible] on the 22nd M^ch March 1873." It was presented to Mrs. Markham, who is described as "[illegible] of the School," on the occasion of her birthday. The address is dated "York [illegible] and contains the names of 44 past and 65 present pupils. The recipient was [illegible] Rev. Henry Spencer Markham, Prebendary of York, and Rector of Clifton, Notts., [illegible] and has death in 1884. The Rev. Henry Spencer Markham married, October 18th, [illegible] daughter of Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart., by whom he had an only son, [illegible] who assumed the name and arms of Clifton on succeeding, in [illegible] of his cousin, Sir Robert Juckes Clifton, Bart., M.P. for the Town of [illegible]

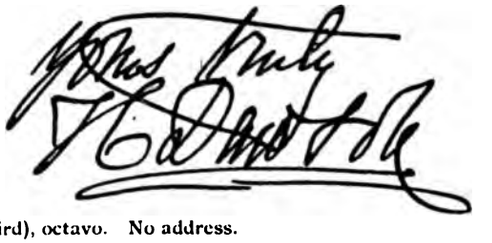
88.—Henry Dawson to [————————].

The Cedars,
Chiswick. W.
Nov^r^ 24 : 74.

Dear Sir

I shall be at home on the day you name (Thursday week) in fact I am not in condition to go about being not quite so well, of course any time you come will suit me.

I am glad you are well pleased with my work, you know I have done all I could to make them up to the mark, it is a satisfaction to me to see them appreciated at last.



Holograph. Two pages (first and third), octavo. No address.

Henry Dawson, second son of William Dawson, of Nottingham, and Hannah Shardlow, his second wife, was born in Silver Street, Hull, April 3rd, 1811. He states, "I was born in 1811 at Hull (April 3), but my parents moving from there when I was about a year old, and returning to Nottingham, whence they had removed about three years before, I always considered Nottingham as my native place." On returning to Nottingham the Dawsons lived in the house on the Castle Rock at the bottom of Brewhouse Yard, and later in Fowler's Yard on the Long Row. At eight years of age he worked in a ropewalk with his father, and afterwards as a bobbin winder and twisthand. On the death of his father he removed with his mother to Mansfield Road (the fourth house below Babbington Street) and there commenced his professional career as a landscape artist, April 9th, 1835, his earliest patrons being Joseph Roberts, barber, Nottingham, and the Rev. Alfred Padley, of Bulwell. His marriage at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, June 16th, 1840, is thus recorded in the registers. Henry Dawson, of Mansfield Road, Nottingham, bachelor, described as a "Painter," son of William Dawson, deceased, flax dresser, was married, by licence, to Elizabeth Whittle, of Mansfield Terrace, spinster, daughter of Thomas Whittle, cordwainer, by the Rev. J. M. Wilkins, Curate, in the presence of Edward Whittle, and Mary Ann Knight. In 1844 he removed to Liverpool, where after a time he got into greater repute, and received

higher prices for his work. In 1849 he came with his family to London, and settled at Croydon, where some of his best pictures were painted. In 1853 he removed to Thorpe, near Chertsey, where he had his only two pupils, the late Samuel Hart Turpin, scenic artist, of Nottingham (died March 20th, 1899), and his cousin, the late James Turpin Hart, portrait painter, of Nottingham (died Nov. 9th, 1899). After residing for a short while, in 1861, at Camberwell, he removed to The Cedars, Chiswick, where he died December 11th, 1878. Among his principal works may be reckoned "The Wooden Walls of Old England," exhibited at the British Institution in 1853, "The Rainbow," "The Rainbow at Sea," "London Bridge," and "London at Sunrise." "With the exception of six lessons from Pyne in 1838, Henry Dawson was entirely a self-taught artist, and his art shows much originality and careful realism. He studied nature for himself, but he seems in later life to have been moved by Turner's influence to try more brilliant effects than he had before dared. Many of his works indeed are very Turneresque in treatment, though he can scarcely be called an imitator of Turner, for he had a distinct style of his own. Henry Dawson, though painting much, and selling his pictures for high prices in his later life, remained, strange to say, very little known except to artists and connoisseurs until the large and very interesting collection of his works that was made for the Nottingham Exhibition in 1878 brought him wider fame. This exhibition showed him to be a genuine English landscape painter, of no great imaginative or intellectual power, but who delighted in nature, and represented her faithfully to the best of his ability." (Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, 1886 edition, vol. i., p. 357.) "The Life of Henry Dawson Landscape Painter 1811-1878 With Plates from some of his Works Compiled and Illustrated by Alfred Dawson," his son, was published in 1891. The "Nottingham Exhibition in 1878," above mentioned, refers to the restoration and opening of Nottingham Castle as an Art Museum by the Prince and Princess of Wales, July 3rd, 1878, when a room was set apart for a collection of the artist's works, which is still called "The Dawson Gallery." On this occasion he was presented to their Royal Highnesses, who with other distinguished personages, highly complimented him on the merit of his productions, with which felicitations, as testified in a letter to his son, he was exceedingly gratified.

89.—DIARY OF ALDERMAN WILLIAM VICKERS, J.P., OF NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE YEAR 1877.

This diary was written in the year 1877. Bound up at the end there are, *int. al.*, copies of two letters written by Ald. Vickers. The first, dated December 11th, 1861, is addressed "To Sir R. J. Clifton Bart" then M.P. for Nottingham, and refers to the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce; the other, dated December 26th, 1867, and addressed to Lord Belper, relates to the Nottingham County and Borough Asylum. One entry in the diary claims attention. Under the date, February 12th, is written "Revd J. Martin B.A. Deceased from Pneumonia." According to the "History of the First Fifty Years of the Baptist Church, Derby Road, Nottingham," published in 1897, the Rev. James Martin was its third pastor. He was born at Hackney, London, in September, 1821, and graduated at London University in 1844,

afterwards proceeding to the University of Bonn. After holding pastorates at Lymington, Stockport, and Edinburgh, he held the ministry of Derby Road Church from 1858 until May, 1869, when he accepted an offer to become pastor of the Collins Street Church, Melbourne, Australia, where he died February 7th (not 12th as Ald. Vickers states), 1877. It is somewhat curious to note that the present (and seventh) minister of Derby Road Church, the Rev. George Hill, M.A., should in 1892, be called *from* Collins Street Church, Melbourne. The writer of this diary, William Vickers, was born at Mansfield in 1797, but about the year 1810, was brought to Nottingham, and apprenticed to Mr. James Page, lace-manufacturer, on Standard Hill. In 1820 he married Miss Mary Rogers, who survived him. After a successful career, he retired from business in 1863. In 1835 he became a member of the Town Council, and three years later an Alderman. He filled the office of Mayor of Nottingham in the year 1843-4, and as such received Her Majesty and the Prince Consort on the occasion of the only visit Her Majesty ever paid to Nottingham. The illustration shows Her Majesty leaving the Railway Station, Nottingham, to drive to Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, in Leicestershire. Alderman Vickers was one of the original deacons of the Derby Road Church, which office he held until the year 1878, and was also for many years a Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Nottingham. He died May 4th, 1882.

EXTERIOR OF THE RAILWAY STATION NOTTINGHAM.

90.—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., to H. E. Carlisle, Esq.

Hawarden
May 31. 87

My dear Sir

From a letter of Sir A. Gordon's which has just arrived I find an impression has been conveyed to his mind (not founded

on your letter to him) that your projected Life of the Duke of Newcastle was to be a History of the Peelite party with the Duke for its central figure.

As the Earl of Aberdeen was the undoubted and only head ever known to the Peelites he is a little perplexed at this. I have written to him to express my doubts whether the Peelites were sufficiently a party to make a history of them practicable from that point of view: but that if such a history were to be attempted and connected with any particular name it could only be the name of Lord Aberdeen.

Of course this does not interfere with the exercise by you or any one of a perfectly free judgment on the question of the relative importance of the Duke or of any particular person.

I have a rather vague recollection that during the life-time of Sir R. Peel his friends were sometimes called Lincolnites. But there was no party till after Sir R. Peel's death and I think no sort of leadership before Lord Aberdeen's.

Probably you may write to reassure Sir A. Gordon.

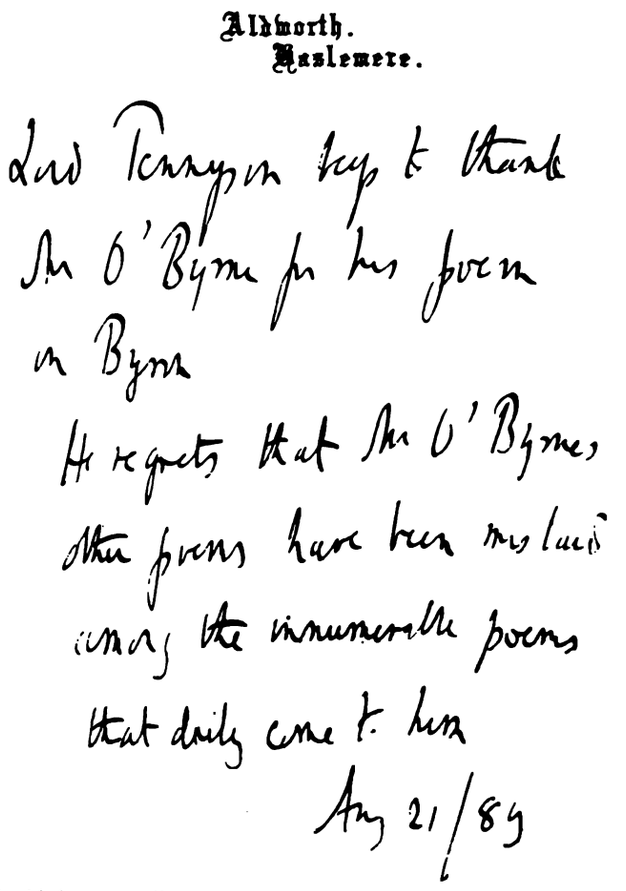
Yours faithfully

H. E. Carlisle Esq.

Holograph. Three pages, octavo. The interest in this letter is two-fold, (1) on account of the striking personality of the writer, and (2) on account of its reference to the fifth Duke of Newcastle, who died suddenly at Clumber, October 18th, 1864, aged 53 years, and who had, as Earl of Lincoln, represented South Nottinghamshire in Parliament from August, 1837, to February, 1846, when, having accepted the office of Irish Secretary, he sought re-election, but was defeated by T. B. T. Hildyard, Esq. The Earl of Lincoln succeeded his father, the fourth Duke of Newcastle (see No. 78), in 1851. The Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, born at Liverpool, December 29th, 1809, was four times Prime Minister. He sat in Parliament from 1832 to 1895 (excepting 1846-7) successively for Newark (as Conservative),

Oxford University (as Peelite), and South Lancashire, Greenwich, and Midlothian (as Liberal). Mr. Gladstone's connection with Nottinghamshire was of an intimate character, not only as the representative in Parliament of the Borough of Newark-upon-Trent, but as, for many years, one of the Trustees of the Duke of Newcastle's estates. Mr. Gladstone's reputation as a scholar (see No. 81) and bibliophile is well known, but it is not generally known that he paid attention to books relating to breeds of horses, which fact, as the late Mr. Bernard Quaritch states, "reveals another phase of his many-sided character." This eminent statesman retired from political life, March 3rd, 1894, and dying at Hawarden Castle, co. Flint, May 19th, 1898, was buried, with national honours, in Westminster Abbey.

91.—Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, to Mr. George O'Byrne.



Holograph, third person. One page, octavo. The envelope containing this note is addressed to "George O'Byrne Esq 32 Bath St Nottingham."

In "The Poets of Ireland," Part iii. p. 182, by David J. O'Donoghue, is the following list of the principal poems by Mr. George Aloysius O'Byrne, to whom the above note was addressed:—The Flight into Egypt, verse, Nottingham, 1886, 8°. Robert Browning—In Memoriam—An Epicedium, etc., verse, Nottingham, 1899, 4°; A Poetical Fervorine on Byron, etc., third edition, 1889, 8°; Centenary Ode on Moore, with music, Nottingham, 4°; The Immortal Memory of Robert Burns, verse, Nottingham, 1890, 4°; Miscellaneous Verses; A Hundred Poems on the Noble; Roses and Thistles; The Gordon Souvenir; The Memory of Henry Kirke White. The following note is added: "A Catholic, resident in Nottingham, and author of various other separately printed productions. Writes verse for a small Catholic periodical, *The Nottingham Monthly Magazine*."

92.—MANUSCRIPT LIFE OF ROBIN HOOD. BY J. S.

The DEDICATION:

To JOHN BRISTOWE Esquire.

As You, S[r] have been us'd to Dedications; live in the Forest of Sherwood; and are, the most literally, a * PATER PATRIÆ, of any one living in those parts: I shou'd be greatly at a loss to find out any other person, to whom I might so properly address these my Memoirs of the most celebrated Inhabitant of your Woods. The Earl of Huntington, therefore, begs leave to kiss your hands. It is said, that He was always good, & generous, to the Poor: & it is a known Truth, that most of the Poor about You (& some of the Rich, but I have nothing to say to them,) might join in calling You their COMMON FATHER. If it was a Capital Crime in our Earl to kill Deer, (the poaching Hare & Rabits then was no offence,) what an exalted Virtue must it be in You, to have given Life to so many *Human Creatures!* That Look, which speaks Benevolence; the Joyousness of your Countenance; that Hospitality of your Houshold; that perpetual Gayety of your Temper, which is so invincible that you are said to be Chearful even when † most other Creatures are sad;—But was I to expatiate in the Open Field of all your Virtues, the Day would fail me sooner than my Subject. I shall there-

* This Title is explain'd by the words "COMMON FATHER" not many lines hence.

† Omne animal triste est post coitum; præter Gallum Gallinaceum & Sacerdotem gratis fornicantem. A passage quoted from some learned Author (that I have not the honor to be acquainted with) by Andrew Marvell; in his REHEARSAL TRANSPOS'D.

fore only add; that such singular & distinguisht Merits have not fail'd (even in the degenerate Age in which we live) to have been remark'd & distinguisht. His late Majesty, out of his great Goodness & Wisdom, most aptly appointed You to preside over all his ‡ Kings of the Forests: & if you can further design to take this Prince of all Foresters, under your Care & Protection, you will everlastingly oblige one, who § never told a Lye since he was eleven year old; & who is,

§ By Mess,
Your most Devoted
Humble Servant.
J. S.

Three pages, quarto. From the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. [MS. No. 34,638.]

Accompanying this are seven pages, foolscap, and six pages, octavo, entitled:—

MEMOIRS
of
THE EARL OF HUNTINGTON;
Vulgarly call'd, ROBIN HOOD.
Collected
From the 27 Poems of the Old Bards;
& other Veritable Historians.

[Quotation from Virgil, Æn. 1. 195

The "Memoirs" commence:—"The famous Outlaw, comonly call'd Robin Hood, was born at Locksly in Nottinghamshire. Some say his Father was a Forester; & his Mother Squire Gamwell's Daughter, of Great Gamwell-Hall: others, that he was of Noble Extract, & Earl of Huntington. Whichever is the truth, this is certain; that he was outlaw'd & rang'd for several years in the vast Forest of Sherwood: in the time of King Henry. His Banishment from Court & Outlawry were chiefly promoted by some of the Clergy; which made him so particularly fond of robbing Bishops & Abbots. He had a great number of followers whom he pay'd once every year, at Michaelmas: and new cloath'd them every half year; in brown for the Winter, & the Summer in Lincoln Green. Their chief exploits were in Nottinghamshire, & Yorkshire." etc. One of the quarto sheets is endorsed "First Papers; towards the Life of Robin Hood."

‡ Mr. Bristowe is the most worthy Keeper of the Lyons in the Tower.
§ Two Expressions most frequently & faithfully made use of by Mr. Bristowe.

93.—General Sir R. C. Ferguson, G.C.B., M.P., to Mr. Wilcockson.

5 Bolton Row
4th Apl 1833

My Dear Sir,

I am just now favour'd with your letter of yesterdays date. I think the tax you mention is a most unjust one, & I shall not fail to mention it to some of those, who may have the power of removing the tax you so justly complain of.

Believe me to be
My Dear Sir
Very truly yours
R. C. Ferguson.

Mr Wilcockson
Carlton St
Nottingham

Holograph. Two pages, octavo. According to a note written on the letter in another hand it refers to a tax of £1 a year payable on apprentices. General Sir Ronald Crauford Ferguson, G.C.B., entered the army as an ensign in 1790. He served as a Captain in Flanders in 1793, when he received a wound in the knee. He was present at the first and second capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and received a medal for the actions of Roleia and Vimieri, where he commanded a brigade as Major-General. On several occasions he distinguished himself as a most able leader; but in the midst of his brilliant career in the Peninsula, he was compelled by a severe indisposition, in which his life was in imminent danger, to withdraw for a time from active service. General Ferguson was first returned Member of Parliament for Nottingham at the general election, in July, 1830, consequent on the death of King George the Fourth. He was, with Sir Thomas Denman, re-elected, without opposition, in April, 1831. In December, 1832, he was returned at the head of the poll, with Lord Duncannon as his colleague. At the general election, in July, 1837, consequent on the death of King William the Fourth, he was again returned at the head of the poll, the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., being his colleague, and he represented Nottingham in Parliament until his death, April 10th, 1841, aged 72 years. By his death the Colonelcy of the 79th Regiment of Foot, or Cameron Highlanders, became vacant. General Ferguson enjoyed great popularity in Nottingham. In May, 1840, he was presented with an elegant silver soup tureen, weighing 200 ounces. On one side of it were classical civic devices, inscribed "Magna Charta" and "Bill of Rights," with the armorial bearings of the General; and on the other were the arms of the Town of Nottingham, with the inscription:—"Presented by the Friends and Constituents of General Sir Ronald Crauford Ferguson, K.G.C.B., Colonel of the 79th Highlanders, and Representative in Parliament for the Town of Nottingham, in testimony of their great respect for his private worth, and in grateful remembrance of his public services."

94.—Mrs. Mary Howitt to William Cox Bennett, Esq.

The Elms Clapton
Augst 14

Dear Sir,

Thank you for obtaining publication for your beautiful sonnet at this time. There are seasons when the expression of sympathy & regard has tenfold its ordinary value—this is one of them, alas!, to us & my heart thanks you more cordially than my lips.

Present my kind remembrance to your mother & brother & believe me dear Sir

Yours faithfully

W. C. Bennett Esq.

Holograph. Two pages, octavo. Undated. (See No. 73.)

William Cox Bennett, LL.D., to whom this letter is addressed, was a son of Mr. John Bennett, watchmaker, of Greenwich, where he was born October 14th, 1820. (He was also, it may be remarked, brother of Sir John Bennett, the noted watchmaker, and Alderman of London.) Whilst still a youth he took an active part in the formation of a literary institution on the most popular basis, in connection with which he formed a library consisting of above 12,000 volumes. Dr. Bennett is, however, best known as a song writer. A collected edition of his poems appeared in 1862 in "Routledge's British Poets." Dr. Bennett was also a political writer, and was attached to the staff of the *Weekly Despatch* during the years 1869-70. The University of Tusculum conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1869. He died March 4th, 1895.

Additions and Corrections.

Page 1. Line 9. *For* guage *read* gauge; line 15. *for* dissipenter *read* dissipentur: line 20, *for* Coun *read* Com.

Among the miscellaneous scribblings referred to on this page, a rather amusing one runs thus:—"Hodie foras profectus est nobis pedegogus; iteque si litteris firmetur in membranis, cras ludendi fuerit fecultas. Finis. Quod ego. G.B.," which may be rendered "Today our schoolmaster has gone out; wherefore if it is confirmed in writing, on the parchments, tomorrow there will be leave given for a holiday. Finis. Which I hereby do. G.B."

Page 3. Since this note was written, the Gradual has undergone an exhaustive examination by the Rev. Atwell M. Y. Baylay, M.A., and the Rev. Walter Howard Frere, M.A., Editor of "Graduale Sarisburiense," "Bibliotheca Musico-Liturgica," and "The Use of Sarum," with the following result:—Line 5, the *Asperges* occurs in the book immediately before the Mass for Trinity Sunday, and therefore was not at the beginning. The book would probably begin with the Introit for Advent Sunday. Line 19, *for* The commemorations of St. Thomas of Canterbury are scratched out *read* The name of St. Thomas of Canterbury is scratched out. In addition to the week-day Masses in the Octave of Easter, we have those of the Octave of Pentecost. Masses are also given for the Rogation Days. The insertion of *et sancte spiritus* in the *Gloria in Excelsis* is of special interest, because it is not, strictly speaking, an interpolation, but belongs to the original Greek text of the *Gloria*, though almost always omitted in the Latin version. The fact of the book including the festival of St. Anne, which was not observed in England before 1383, seems decisive as to the manuscript not having been written before the last decade of the fourteenth century, if so soon.

Page 13. Colonel John Frechvile, Governor of Welbeck, was the son of Sir Peter Frechvile, of Staveley, co. Derby, Knight (died 7 April 1634) and his wife, Joyce, daughter and heir of Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., of Vache, co. Buckingham (she married, secondly, Sir Hewitt Osborne, Knight, grandfather of Sir Thomas Osborne, first Duke of Leeds, and was buried at Staveley). Col. John Frechvile commanded a Regiment in the service of King Charles the First, and was created Lord Frechvile (or Frecheville) of Staveley, co. Derby, 17 February, 1664. He married, firstly, Sarah, daughter of Sir John Harrington, by whom he had three daughters, Marin, or Christian (died 22 July, 1653, buried at Staveley), married to Charles, Lord St. John of Basing, afterwards Marquess of Winchester and Duke of Bolton; Elizabeth, married, firstly, to Philip, son of Sir Philip Warwick, Knight, and, secondly, to Conyers Darcy, Earl of Holderness; and Frances, married to ..... Culpeper. He married, secondly, Anna Charlotte, daughter of Sir Henry de Vic, Bart., Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, who survived her husband, and dying, without issue, 10 November, 1717, was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Lord Frecheville died 31 March, 1682, being the last male heir of his family, and was buried in Staveley Church, where there is a large marble sarcophagus to his memory.

Page 19. Fifth line from the bottom. November 12th, 25 Charles II. occurred in the year 1673.

Page 26. Line 25. According to the marriage register of Hawksworth, Notts., George Warbotton, of Shelton, and Elizabeth Hobman were married there, 15 December, 1696. In the same register is recorded the marriage, on 8 June, 1693, of Mr. George Warborton and Mrs. Clay.

Page 32. Line 18. *For* Thurgaraton *read* Thurgarton.

Pages 36-38. The Rev. John Disney, here referred to, was the third son of John Disney, of Lincoln, where he was born September 28th, 1746. His grandfather, the Rev. John Disney (1677-1730) was Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, but his remoter ancestors were zealous nonconformists. He was educated at the Grammar Schools at Wakefield and Lincoln, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was ordained in 1768, and proceeded LL.B. in 1770. Immediately after ordination he was appointed Honorary Chaplain to Edmund Law, Master of Peterhouse and Bishop of Carlisle. In 1769, he was presented to the Vicarage of Swinderby, co. Lincoln, and soon after to the Rectory of Panton in another part of the same county; he held both livings, residing at Swinderby. In 1775, the University of Edinburgh made him D.D., and, in 1778, he was admitted a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was an energetic magistrate, and while staying at Flintham Hall, near Newark, the seat of his eldest brother, he joined, in 1780, the Nottingham county committee for retrenchment and parliamentary reform. In November, 1782, through religious scruples, he threw up his preferments, and became a Unitarian, officiating at Essex Street, London. He resigned his ministry on March 25th, 1805, on the ground of ill-health, but really because he had succeeded to estates of the value of £5,000 a year. He married, in 1774, Jane, eldest daughter of Archdeacon Blackburne, and left three children at his death, at Hyde, Essex, December 26th, 1816. He was "a careful and exact writer, but not a man of much intellectual force."

Page 39. Line 25. *For* successfuf *read* successful.

——— Last line. It is probable that the drawing master was the son of the gaoler by his first wife, for the baptism is recorded at St. Mary's, Nottingham, 21 April, 1768, of Richard, son of Richard and Mary Bonington (who died 8 April, 1779, aged 44 years). Richard Bonington, the gaoler, died 18 August, and was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Nottingham, 21 August, 1803, aged 73 years. We have found a slate headstone to the memory of himself, his first wife, and five of their children, on the north side of the churchyard, near the vestry door. In making these suggestions as to the identity of the father of Richard Parkes Bonington, we must not omit the following statement in *The Nottingham Date-Book*, "1789. May 27.—Mr. Richard Bonnington, jun., appointed his father's successor in the governorship of the County Gaol." Although this appears to throw some doubt on our conjectures, a sufficient interval of time (ten years) existed to permit the son to hold the office of gaoler for a time, follow a seafaring life (if he had not done so previously), and finally settle down as a drawing master.

Page 48. Last line. *For* (See No. 58.) *read* (See No. 57.) Since this page was printed, the subsequent numbering was altered owing to the omission of an unimportant manuscript.

Page 109. Charles Hooton, and his twin brother, George, were baptized at St. Mary's Church. Nottingham, 20 May, 1810. The baptisms of several other children of Samuel and Elizabeth Hooton are recorded in the same registers.

Pages 110-112. Miss Caroline Anne Bowles, poetess, to whom this letter is addressed, was the daughter of Captain Charles Bowles, of the East India Company's service, and was born October 7th, 1786. She married, June 4th, 1839, as his second wife, and when his mental faculties were declining, Robert Southey, the poet-laureate (born 1774, died 1843), with whom she had maintained a close correspondence for twenty years. This correspondence was published by Professor Dowden in 1881. Mrs. Southey died July 20th, 1854. Her chief literary reputation rests on "Chapters on Churchyards," a series of tales originally published in "Blackwood's Magazine," and issued in a complete form in 1829.

Page 125. The following is a copy of the title page of the "Hand-book" referred to in the letter of the Rev. Edward Trollope:—"Handbook of the Paintings and Engravings exhibited at Nottingham, illustrating The Caroline Civil War. By The Rev. Edward Trollope, Honorary General Secretary of the Associated Architectural and Archæological Societies. Printed by Brookes and Vibert, Lincoln. 1864." The exhibition comprised fifty-six paintings and thirty-nine engravings. The exhibits are technically described, and appended to them are valuable biographical notes.

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